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'SHIELD-82' MILITARY EXERCISES SET FOR BULGARIA

Hungarian, CSSR Participation

AU111615 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] As was already announced, exercises by the staffs, troops, and navy forces of the joint armed forces of Warsaw Pact treaty countries are scheduled to take place on our country's territory from 25 September through 1 October 1982 under the code name Shield-82. Units of the Hungarian People's Army were cordially welcomed in the area of the upcoming exercises. On behalf of the people they were greeted by Kosta Andreev, chairman of the municipal people's council, who pointed out the centuries-old militant friendship between the Bulgarian and Hungarian peoples and the glorious successes of the soldiers in both countries. A representative of the Hungrarian Army responded to the greetings address. He expressed gratitude for the cordial welcome and declared the readiness of Hungarian soldiers to defend their socialist motherland and the fraternal socialist countries.

A cordial meeting also took place with the CSSR soldiers in the area in which they are stationed. Yanko Demirev, first secretary of the municipal BCP committee, greeted the representatives of the CSSR People's Army on behalf of the workers collectives and reviewed their successes. He spoke about the friendly relations with a sister farm in the (Moravian) region. The guests were greeted by Lieutenant General Stefanov on behalf of the Bulgarian Army. He pointed out the cohesion of the armies of the Warsaw Pact treaty countries. Officer (Kichev) expressed gratitude for the hospitality and for the kind wishes and expressed the readiness of the CSSR soldiers to be a true shield against imperialist aggression. He stressed the sincere friendship between the two peoples and armies who side by side with the Soviet Union are proceeding along the path of friendship and peace throughout the world.

Purpose of Training

AU111830 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] A short while ago Bulgarian television broadcast an interview with Col Gen Kiril Kosev, head of the People's Army main political administration in connection with the forthcoming Shield-82 military exercises. The goal of the exercises is to improve even more the combat coordination and to perfect the interaction among staffs and troops of the fraternal armies. At the same time the militant friendship and cohesion of the Warsaw Pact countries will be even more consolidated and their readiness to defend peace, socialism and social progress throughout the world will be enhanced. The exercises will be a real school for improving combat skills and a school for patriotism and international education for our soldiers and peoples.

Pointing out that the exercises are not directed against anyone. Colonel General Kosev stressed the following: The peace-loving peoples in the world are witnesses and can confirm that the worldwide socialist community, headed by the Soviet Union, is doing everything within its power to reduce and eliminate the danger of nuclear war and to stop the arms race. He pointed out that in the course of the preparations for the exercise and during its implementation many political and cultural initiatives are envisaged to consolidate even more the patriotic and internationalist education of the soldiers, and to strengthen even more the combat friendship and militant cooperation with the USSR and the other fraternal armies.

Soviet Soldiers' Arrival

AU121842 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] On 12 September an enthusiastic meeting of fraternity and friendship took place at one of the country's ports upon the arrival of a new group of Soviet soldiers participating in the Shield-82 maneuvers. Zhivko Kuzmanov, chairman of the executive committee of the municipal people's council, expressed in his greetings happiness about the friendly feelings of love and gratitude for the Soviet people and their army. He stressed that our friendship with the USSR is a great achievement and a guarantee of permanent progress along the road toward socialism. Soviet officer (Viktor Kubanski) and junior sergeant (Nikolay Agafonov), spoke at the meeting. In reaction to the greetings and the warm reception, they stated that the Soviet armed forces are prepared to fulfill their international duty and defend peaceful socialist construction from all attempts against it.

ANNIVERSARY OF SOCIALIST REVOLUTION CELEBRATED

Order of the Day

AU121542 [Editorial Report] Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA on 9 September carries on pages 1 and 2, the 700-word text of the annual "Order of the Day" issued by Army General Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense and Politburo member of the BCP Central Committee, on the occasion of 9 September -- the 38th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

In it Dzhurov appeals to all army personnel and reserve officers and to all those employed in military enterprises and offices to festively celebrate the Bulgarian national holiday and he congratulates them on the occasion. The minister of national defense further describes the successes achieved by the country and people under socialism, thanks to the "April party policy, which was created by Comrade Todor Zhivkov and which raised our country to the top ranks of worldwide progress."

After emphasizing Bulgaria's international prestige in all sectors of economic and cultural life, Dzhurov says as follows: "The 38th anniversary of the 9 September victory is celebrated under circumstances of a complicated and tense international military-political situation. The ruling, reactionary circles in the United States and in the NATO member-countries have declared an overt crusade against the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries. The soldiers of the Bulgarian People's Army, basing themselves on the aggravated international situation, are deeply aware of the necessity for constant vigilance and high combat readiness and are daily engaged in maintaining a high level of vigilance and combat readiness. Together with the fraternal armies of the Warsaw Treaty Organization member-countries, headed by the invincible Soviet Army, they are contributing to the consolidation of our country's and of the socialist community's defensive power and they are always ready to accomplish their patriotic and international duties."

Dzhurov's "Order of the Day" closes with slogans to the glory of socialist revolution and with an order to fire 20 artillery salvos in Sofia and in the main Bulgarian cities as well as to hold festive fireworks displays on 9 September.

Mladenov Reviews Foreign Policy

AU112140 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 9 Sep 82 p 2

[Speech by Petur Mladenov, BCO Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs, at festive meeting to celebrate the 38th anniversary of socialist revolution in Bulgaria, held on 9 September at Sofia's Ivan Vasov National Theater]

[Excerpt] Comrades, the profound socioeconomic and cultural changes which occurred since the 9 September socialist revolution have thoroughly transformed Bulgaria's foreign policy; also, our foreign policy today is based upon the noble, humanitarian, Leninist principles of peace, understanding and cooperation among the peoples, of peaceful coexistence among peoples of states with different social systems. These are principles of consistent proletarian and socialist internationalism. The noble goal of our foreign policy is to preserve and consolidate peace on our planet and to create the most favorable working conditions, as well as prosperity and progress for the Bulgarian people.

This policy, which has contributed to our country's prestige throughout the world, is based on two powerful sources of strength. It is based, on the one hand, upon the humanitarian and profoundly peace-loving essence of our social system, and on the other hand -- on our indestructible alliance with the great Soviet country and the other fraternal socialist states. This is the solid basis which gives strength and meaning to our indefatigable efforts in foreign policy devoted to peace and security in the Balkans, in Europe and in the world.

The cornerstone of our foreign political activities in the last 38 years has been the comprehensive consolidation of our fraternal relations and the drawing closer together with the CPSU, with the Soviet country and people.

Bulgarian-Soviet relations in the aforementioned period have been increasingly inspired by an ever-growing meaning and have achieved a qualitatively new level. These relations are a shining example of socialist internationalism in its practical implementation. Our people cannot imagine their present and future without close friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union in all sectors. Our own experience convincingly demonstrates that this is the reliable guarantee for socialist achievements, for the freedom and independence of every individual socialist state, for the prosperity of the entire socialist community. This example and this experience are of an international significance in our opinion.

In 1982, our people -- together with all progressive mankind -- will be celebrating the 60th anniversary of the USSR, the herald of social progress, the mainstay of peace in the world. As an inseparable part of the socialist community, the people's Republic of Bulgaria continues actively to contribute to its political unity and to the increase of the Warsaw Pact Treaty Organization's defensive power. Our country will work for the development and perfection of the socialist integration processes within the framework of the CEMA organization, as well as on a bilateral basis.

Our people, party and government are deeply concerned about the complicated and alarming international situation, about the increasing danger of a new world war. The militarist and aggressive circles in the imperialist states, and above all, in the United States, are definitely responsible for the aggravation of international tension. These circles are trying to disrupt the existing military strategic balance between the USSR and the United States, between the Warsaw Pact and NATO. In this purpose they are constantly increasing their military expenditures and mapping out gigantic programs for rearmament in the sector of nuclear weapons, as well as in the field of other mass destruction arms. They are not ashamed of overtly declaring that they are in favor of a "limited" nuclear war in Europe and in favor of working out a strategy for a "protracted" nuclear war against the USSR and the other socialist community countries. They unceremoniously interfere in the domestic affairs of sovereign states. All this shows, as Comrade Leonid Brezhnev stated, that in the whole of the postwar period the international situation has never been as serious as it is today.

The USSR peace program adopted at the 26th CPSU Congress plays a decisive role in preserving world peace and in consolidating mutual trust and cooperation among the peoples, as well as in foiling the adventurous policy of the imperialist circles. As was stressed from the high rostrum of our 12th BCP Congress, we have adopted this program as our own. As a party, a state and a nation we are doing everything in our power to implement this program in practical life.

Worldwide progressive public opinion confidently welcomes and fully supports the series of important peace initiatives adopted by the Soviet Government and by Leonid Brezhnev, the most outstanding political and state leader of our time, the indefatigable fighter for the consolidation of worldwide peace and security. The solemn commitment assumed by the Soviet Union not to be the first to have recourse to nuclear weapons had a particularly strong impact on the minds and hearts of all people in the world. Any soberly thinking political and state leader, and any ordinary man, is aware of the fact that if other states that possess nuclear weapons should assume the same commitment, a decisive step forward would be implemented toward a realistic prevention of the threat of nuclear war.

The dangerous policy of the reactionary imperialist circles has provoked an unprecedented and powerful antiwar movement in Western Europe and in the United States itself. The peoples are increasingly becoming convinced of the fact that the adventurous policy of the aforementioned circles is in contradiction with the vital interests of all mankind and that this policy is confronting the world with the danger of annihilation of life on the earth, with the danger of the destruction of all our 1,000-year-old human civilization.

The task now is to preserve and to strengthen the anti-imperialist orientation of the antiwar movements and to build an optimally wide front, including virtually all forces, which are unlimited as to their size, forces interested in the preservation of peace -- such as workers and peasants, intellectuals, the bourgeois lower and middle classes, and even part of the bourgeois upper classes, the communists, socialists, democratic, liberal and other parties and movements -- as well as realistic political and state leaders.

Under the present circumstances of a complicated and tense international situation our party and the People's Republic of Bulgaria once more confirm their readiness to support any peaceful efforts, any step for averting the danger of a worldwide nuclear conflagration, for a continuation of the process of detente in international relations. In his statement to the international theoretical conference held in Sofia on the occasion of Georgi Dimitrov's birth centennial, Comrade Todor Zhivkov delcared as follows: "We are not fatalists, we do not consider war to be inevitable. On the contrary, we are optimists, we are stuggling to ensure that war is avoided and we are confident that war can be avoided, that peace can be consolidated. We are profoundly convinced that peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems is the only sensible alternative to nuclear war, that it conforms with the interests of all states and peoples, and of all mankind."

The People's Republic of Bulgaria is an active and constructive factor in international relations. Its constructive peace-loving policy is known throughout all countries and continents. Our country constantly contributes to the struggle for peace, disarmament and detente.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria consistently and indefatigably struggles for the triumph of good, neighborly relations and cooperation in the Balkans. The program on the consolidation of peace, understanding and good, neighborly relations in the Balkan area are an important expression of Bulgaria's since and well-intentioned Balkan policy. This policy was proclaimed at the 12th BCP Congress. The proposal for the practical implementation of the idea of transforming the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear weapons, was greeted with a wide international response. This proposal will represent a considerable contribution to the consolidation of peace and security, not only in our own area, but also in Europe and throughout the world.

Loyal to its internationalist traditions our country supports and is in solidarity with all peoples who are struggling for their national and social liberation. Our country renders selfless assistance to the countries that have liberated themselves from colonial slavery in their independent political and economic development, in the consolidation of their national independence and in raising their prestige in international life.

We angrily denounce the barbaric aggression of Israel against Lebanon and the attempts physically to exterminate the long-suffering Palestinian Arab people; we ardently support the sacred right of these people to freedom and to an independent life, including their right to create their own state.

It has always been our party's supreme commitment in these last 38 years and it will also be in the future our supreme commitment to wage a struggle for the consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the international communist and workers movement, for the further expansion and consolidation of comprehensive cooperation with the fraternal communist and workers party for the implementation of our common goal -- the triumph of the communist ideals.

TODOROV, DYULGEROV LEAVE FOR FAR EAST VISITS

AU102110 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] At the invitation of the parliaments of the SRV, the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and the DPRK, a Bulgarian parliamentary delegation, headed by Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, left today on an offical visit to these countries. The delegation was seen off by deputy chairmen of the National Assembly, deputy ministers, National Assembly deputies, and high-ranking officials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. (Le Din Day), charge d'affaires a.i. of the Vietnamese Embassy in Sofia, (Cheo Kanu-par), charge d'affaires a.i. of the Kampuchean Embassy, and Choe Sun-Muk, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the DPRK in our country, were also among those present at the airport.

Delegation Leaves for Japan

AI111659 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0600 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] A Bulgarian delegation from the Central Council of Trade Unions left for Japan this morning. The delegation is headed by Petur Dyulgerov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and chairman of the Bulgarian Central Council of Trade Unions. The delegation will pay an official visit to Japan at the invitation of the Japanese trade unions Central Council.

NIGERIA'S SHAGARI HOLDS TALKS WITH ZHIVKOV

Shagari Welcomed by Officials

AU102119 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Gen Alhaji Shehu Shagari, president of the Federal Republic of Nigeria and commander in chief of the Nigerian Armed Forces, arrived on an official visit to our country. He will pay an official, friendly visit at the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council.

At the festivally decorated airport, adorned with the national flags of the two countries, Nigeria and Bulgaria, Comrade Todor Zhivkov welcomed his high-ranking guest. Accompanied by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, Shehu Shagari inspected the honor guard. A military band played the national anthems of the two countries and 21 salvos were fired -- the salute of nations. Comrade Todor Zhivkov introduced the officials attending the welcoming ceremony at the airport to his guest. They were as follows: Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Milko Valev, Ognyan Doynov, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Amdrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, and Kiril Azrev, as well as deputy chairmen of the State Council and of the Council of Ministers, ministers, outstanding public figures, and generals and officers of the People's Army.

At the airport entrance Bulgarian citizens and African students warmly greeted Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Shehu Shagari. From the specially built reviewing stand the two countries' leaders watched the ceremonial parade of the honor guard. A motorcade with the officials passed through the main streets of the center of Sofia where it was welcomed by hundreds of citizens.

Leaders Open Talks

AU000715 Sofia BTA in English 1433 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Sofia, September 11 (BTA) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, and Alhaji Shehu Shagari, president of Nigeria, began their official talks here today. The two leaders underlined the great importance they attach to their present meeting.

"Your visit, Mr President, and the talks we are going to have with you and your associates will assist us in outlining the initiatives for a still more fruitful stage in our mutually advantageous cooperation", said Mr Todor Zhivkov, expressing satisfaction with the former successful development of Bulgaro-Nigerian relations. He stressed that Bulgaria values highly the particularly important role of Nigeria in the struggle of the African people against imperialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid, for peace, security and cooperation of the African people.

On his part Alhaji Shehu Shagari underlined that the Nigerians value highly their friendship with Bulgaria. He pointed out that a good basis exists for mutual respect, on which the manysided relations of the two countries can be built. "The role played by Bulgaria in defence of self-determination of the peoples and their liberation from colonial and racial oppression is one of the many reasons which makes your country dear to us, the Nigerians", said President Shagari.

Both sides expressed confidence that the visit will contribute to the efforts of Bulgaria and Nigeria for peace, detente and expansion of international cooperation.

On the Bulgarian side present at the talks were: Mr Petur Mladenov -- minister of foreign affairs, Mr Georgi Yordanov -- deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council and chairman of the Bulgarian Committee for Culture, Mr Andrei Lukanov -- deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council, Mr Grigor Stoichkov -- deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council, Mr Stanish Bonev -- deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council and chairman of the State Planning Committee, Mr Aleksandur Petkov -- chairman of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the National Agro-Industrial Union, Mrs Panka Babukova -- first deputy-minister of education, Mr Ivan Gavrilov -- first deputy-chairman of the chemical industry, Mrs Milena Stamboliiyska -- deputy-chairman of the National Assembly.

The Nigerian side was represented by Professor Ishaya Audu -- minister of external affairs, Mr Garuba Wushishi -- minister of information, Mr Bello Maitama Yusuf -- minister of trade, Mrs E.A. Iwase -- state minister of education, and Senator (Thomas Iepui).

Official Dinner Held

AU112022 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council gave an official dinner at the "Boyana" residence tonight in honor of Alhaji Shehu Shagari, president of the Federal Republic of Nigeria and commander in chief of the armed forces.

The dinner was attended by the Comrades Grisha Filipov, Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Todor Bozhinov, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, and deputy chairmen of the State Council, the Council of Ministers, ministers, and deputy chairmen of the National Assembly, as well as leaders of political, social and mass organizations, and the officials accompanying the Nigerian president.

During the dinner which proceeded in friendly atmosphere, Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Shehu Shagari delivered speeches.

Dinner Toasts Exchanged

AU112024 Sofia BTA in English 1855 GMT 11 Sep 82

["Speeches T. Zhivkov, Shehu Shagari" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, September 11 (BTA) -- The successful development of Bulgaro-Nigerian friendly relations was underlined once again by Mr Todor Zhivkov in his speech at the official dinner in honour of the Nigerian President Alhaji Shehu Shagari.

"And this is absolutely natural because these relations are based on the two countries' attachment to the ideals of equality and mutually advantageous cooperation, of the struggle for peace and social progress", said Mr Todor Zhivkov. "Your visit, Mr President, is a fresh manifestation of the friendship between our peoples, of our mutual willingness to continue the work for its further strengthening and expansion", added he.

The president of the Bulgarian State Council underlined that Bulgaria values highly the active and constructive role of Nigeria at the United Nations Organization, the Organization for African Unity and the Non-Aligned Movement. Bulgaria also values highly Nigeria's constribution to the struggle against the attempts to liquidate the progressive achievements on the African Continent and at retaining the status quo in south Africa (as published).

The Bulgarian leader voiced support to the speech of Alhaji Shehu Shagari at the conference of the Organization for African Unity in Freetown, namely that complete material, diplomatic and moral help should be rendered to this struggle.

Mr Todor Zhivkov declared that Bulgaria is on the side of the Namibian people, who under the leadership of their vanguard, SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization], are fighting for true freedom and independence, that she is on the side of the people of the South African Republic, who under the leadership of the African National Congress are fighting for the right to govern their native land. "We sharply condemn the aggressive moves of the racist rulers in Pretoria against Angola and the other 'frontline countries'", noted he.

Voicing his concern over the destiny of peace, Mr Todor Zhivkov said further: "I trust you to share my deep confidence that in solving the cardinal issue of our time -- the problem of peace -- the states cannot and should not be divided into big and small. The earth is our common home and preservation of peace depends on all of us".

He noted further with satisfaction the positive role and the growing influence of the Non-Aligned Movement in the contemporary international relations and expressed his confidence that the socialist community countries and the Non-Aligned Movement will further activate their efforts in the struggle for peace and disarmament, against the attempts of imperialism to master the destinies of whole nations. In conclusion Mr Todor Zhivkov assured the Nigerian president that Bulgaria is making every possible effort to develop her all-round mutually advantageous cooperation with Nigeria.

Alhaji Shehu Shagari assessed the first day of the official talks with Mr Todor Zhivkov as one of the most fruitful days in Bulgaro-Nigerian relations. Said he: "The talks we had on different aspects of our relations will undoubtedly increase our understanding and will thus stimulate and increase the joint initiatives between our two countries".

Alhaji Shehu Shagari underlined that since the establishment of relations between Bulgaria and Nigeria mutual respect has tremendously increased. This results from the mutual obligations to observe the major principles guaranteeing the maintenance of international peace and security. "Nigeria's attachment to these principles is invariable. My government strives to apply these principles in bilateral relations, through the United Nations and the Organization for African Unity", said the Nigerian president.

He stressed that Nigeria fully supports the struggle for self-determination, the struggle against racism and apartheid. In spite of the achievements in the near past, the liberation of the people in South Africa has been not achieved yet. For years in succession the South African Republic has been continuing the illegal occupation of Namibia, has been violating a number of resolutions of the UN General Assembly and the Security Council. The racialist regime is undertaking new moves for perpetuation of racism and apartheid in that country, although they gravely threaten the world peace.

Alhaji Shehu Shagari declared that Nigeria is determined to stay in the vanguard of the liberation struggle. Nigeria is firmly on the side of SWAPO and the oppressed people of Namibia until their struggle reaches its objective. "It is pleasant to be able to rely on the solidarity and support of Bulgaria and the other socialist countries", said he further.

Dwelling on the international situation, the president of Nigeria pointed out the general concern over the escalation of the arms race and especially of nuclear arming, over the heightening tension, the permanent crisis situation and the ensuing stagnation in the East-West relations. "There is no peace in the Middle East because Israel continues to provoke the international public. The cruel war in the Persian Gulf brought death and destruction to thousands of people. The situation in certain parts of Africa is also dismal. In the Horn of Africa, where there is a crying need to solve some grave socio-economic problems, the attention of the people is diverted by the armed conflict between neighbouring states", said he.

National Orders Awarded

AU111855 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Alhaji Shehu Shagari, president of the Federal Republic of Nigeria and commander in chief of the armed forces, visited the computer plant in Sofia today.

Toncho Chakurov, minister of machine building and electronics, briefed the guest on the successes of Bulgarian electronics industry and on its ambition to fully cover the needs of our national economy.

Alhaji Shehu Shagari, president of Nigeria, also visited the people's Palace of Culture, named after Lyudmila Zhivkova, today. During his visit the high-ranking guest was accompanied by Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, presented the Stara Planina Order with ribbon. to Shehu Shagari, president of the Federal Republic of Nigeria and commander in chief of the armed forces. The ceremony took place at the Boyana residence. This high distinction is being awarded to the Nigerian president for his great contribution to Bulgarian-Nigerian relations and in connection with his official, friendly visit to our country.

Shehu Shagari, in turn, presented Comrade Todor Zhivkov with the Order of the Federal Republic of Nigeria -- the highest distinction of the country.

Leaders Visit Plovdiv

AU121953 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Summary] "On 12 September Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, and Alhaji Shehu Shagari, Nigeria's president and commander in chief of the armed forces, visited Plovdiv city. They were accompanied by Comrades Petur Mladenov, Andrey Lukanov, and Georgi Yordanov; as well as by Grigor Stoichkov and Stanish Bonev, deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers." The guests were cordially greeted by Ivan Panev, Plovdiv Okrug BCP Committee first secretary, and other leaders, as well as by thousands of the city's citizens.

At the Plovdiv party club the Nigerian guests were briefed on the okrug's place in the country's history and economy. "Later the guests reviewed the vineyards and other agrarian projects in the Georgi Dimitrov scientific-production complex." Afterwards the guests toured the city and viewed various historical sites. Tonight, Khristo Mishev, Plovdiv's mayor, will give an official dinner in honor of the Nigerian president.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES ANGOLAN, NICARAGUAN OFFICIALS

Meets With Angolan Minister

AU102125 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, received Juliao Mateus Paulo, member of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola Politburo and minister of state security of Angola. During the meeting the militant solidarity and support of the Bulgarian communists and all Bulgarian people with the courageous and manly struggle waged by the Angolan people against the South African aggressors was noted. Comrade Todor Zhivkov expressed his high appreciation of the development of bilateral relations and confirmed the readiness of the BCP Central Committee and the government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to continue to devote efforts to the further consolidation and expansion of such relations to the benefit of both the Bulgarian and Angolan peoples, for the sake of peace, security and social progress throughout the world. The meeting, which proceeded in a warm and comradely atmosphere, was attended by Dimitur Stoyanov, minister of the interior.

Talks With Nicaraguan Minister

AU101404 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and chairman of the State Council, received Tomas Borge, member of the national leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front and minister of internal affairs of Nicaragua, in Sofia today.

It was pointed out during the meeting that under the present circumstances of an aggravated international atmosphere, thermonuclear disaster represents the main danger for mankind. Therefore the most important task is to build a joint front of all those struggling for peace and against war, for detente, for freedom and social progress.

The wish of the BCP and the Sandinista National Front was confirmed to further develop their relations of friendship and of close cooperation for peace, democracy and social progress.

The meeting was attended by Col Gen Velko Palin, head of the BCP Central Committee Military-Administrative Department, as well as by Dimitur Stoyanov, minister of the interior.

MESSAGE OF CONDOLENCE SENT TO TURKEY'S EVREN

AU121930 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] Sofia, September 12 (BTA) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, sent to the head of state of Turkey, General Kenan Evren, a cable with the deepest condolences in connection with the tragic death of Bora Tsuelkan, a diplomatic officer with the Turkish general consular office in Burgas, on September 9, 1982.

Bulgaria condemns this terrorist act which rudely violates the norms of the international law and runs contrary to the interests of tranquil communication of the states. The Bulgarian Government expresses confidence that this unhappy accident will not affect the successfully developing relations and goodneighbourly cooperation between the two states, reads the cable in part.

Condolences and sympathy are expressed to the relatives of the deceased.

LEADERS SEND NATIONAL DAY MESSAGE TO DPRK

AU111905 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 9 Sep 82 pp 1, 6

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent the following telegram to Kim Il-song, president of the DPRK and secretary general of the Korean Workers Party [KWP] Central Committee and to Yi Chong-ok, premier of the DPRK Administrative Council:

Dear comrades, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Council of Ministers, as well as on behalf of the entire Bulgarian people and on our own behalf we convey to the KWP Central Committee, to the Central People's Committee and to the Administrative Council of the DPRK, to the Korean people, and to you personally, the most sincere greetings and congratulations, as well as best wishes on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the proclamation of the DPRK.

The creation of the first Korean state of workers and peasants in your country as a result of the long, selfless struggle waged by the Korean people and as a result of the Red Army's liberation mission in the Far East, was an important event in the victorious progress of socialism on the Asian Continent.

Having proceeded along the path of socialism, despite all difficulties stemming from the heavy consequences of oppression and the hostile actions of imperialsim, the DPRK achieved remarkable successes in the last decade. The Korean working people, under the leadership of the KWP and in cooperation with the Soviet Union, as well as with the other socialist community countries, quickly repaired the damage caused by war and took over the construction of a socialist society, transforming their motherland into a country with a developing economy and culture.

We highly appreciate the Korean peoples achievements and wish them even greater, new successes in implementing the decisions of the Sixth KWP Congress, as well as in the further, all-round upsurge of the DPRK. The BCP, the government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Bulgarian people are rendering and will continue to render consistent support to the Korean people's struggle for the withdrawal of foreign troops from the territory of South Korea and for the reunification of the country on a peaceful and democratic basis.

We take advantage of the opportunity to express our confidence that the friendship and cooperation existing between the parties, governments and peoples of our countries will continue to develop and be intensified upon the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, to the benefit of our two peoples, in the interest of the unity and power of the socialist states in their struggle against imperialism and reaction, for the sake of strengthening international security, for the victory of peace and socialism throughout the world.

BRIEFS

SLAVONIC COMMITTEE CHANGES NAME -- On 7 September at Sofia's Lyudmila Zhivkova Palace of Culture a festive celebration took place, at which the name of the Slavonic Committee was changed to Committee on the Bulgarians Abroad, and the name of the Slavyani magazine was changed to RODOLYUBIE [PATRIOTISM]. The celebration was attended by Comrades Pencho Kubadinski and Georgi Yordanov. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 7 Sep 82 AU]

CONGO AMBASSADOR DEPARTURE -- Petur Tanchev, deputy chairman of the State Council, received Laurent Mann, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Congo, on the occasion of his forthcoming departure from our country. The meeting, which took place in Sofia yesterday, was attended by Marin Yotov, deputy minister of foreign affairs. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 9 Sep 82 p 6 AU]

CONSULAR CONVENTION WITH IRAQ -- A consular convention was signed between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Iraq in Sofia today. The convention was signed by Todor Netsov, head of the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs' Consular Department, on the Bulgarian side, and by (Rafi Sharif Taka), head of the Iraqi Foreign Affairs Ministry Consular Section, on the Iraqi side. The ceremony was attended by Ivan Ganev, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and by 'Abd Husayn Ibrahim ar-Rafi, Iraqi ambassador to Bulgaria. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 8 Sep 82 p 8 AU]

HUSAK LEAVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT TO HUNGARY

LD130814 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0730 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, left today by air for Budapest for a friendly working visit. He was invited by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee.

CHNOUPEK RECEIVES USSR CHARGE D'AFFAIRES

LD111050 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0300 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] CSSR Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek received in the Cernin Palace in Prague yesterday Marat Kuznetsov, USSR charge in Czechoslovakia. They discussed some issues of mutual cooperation and topical issues of the current international development.

HOFFMANN MEETS WITH FOREIGN TRADE UNIONISTS

Palestinian Delegation

LD101800 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Karel Hoffman, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Central Trade Union Council, received a delegation of the Central Federation of Palestinian Workers led by Secretary General Fathi ar-Raghib in Prague today.

During a friendly conversation he expressed the full support and solidarity of the Czechoslovak trade unions and all working people with the just struggle of the Arab people of Palestine. He condemned the barbarous aggression by Israel's Zionist circles against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples which is continuing with the support of U.S. imperialism.

Nigerian Representatives

LD101800 Prague CTK in English 1530 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Prague -- The visiting delegation of the Nigerian Labour Congress [NLC], led by its president and presidium member of the Nigerian Socialist Workers' People's Party Hassan Sunmonu and a delegation of the Czechoslovak Central Council of Trade Unions, led by its chairman and Presidium member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Karel Hoffmann, met here Friday for their final talks. Discussing questions of strengthening the world peace, the two delegations expressed unequivocal support for the peace policy of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and underlined the significance of Soviet peace initiatives delivered at the 2nd special UN General Assembly session on disarmament.

As regards the situation on the African Continent, leading representatives of the two trade union centres expressed full solidarity with the national liberation struggle of the peoples of Namibia and South Africa. They condemned the aggressive policy of the Zionist ruling circles of Israel, seeking with direct U.S. support to liquidate the Palestinian resistance movement, and came out for the assertion of the inalienable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

When dealing with the activity of the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU), the two delegations highly appreciated its role in the strengthening of action unity of the working class in the struggle against imperialism, for peace, democracy and social progress. Signed during the talks was a plan of cooperation for the future period.

HUSAK, STROUGAL SEND CONGRATULATORY MESSAGES

To Ethiopian Leader

LD102330 Prague CTK in English 1526 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Prague -- Socialist Ethiopia significantly contributes by its active progressive foreign policy to the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism, to the consolidation of peace and security, strengthening of the unity of African countries and development of mutually beneficial international cooperation.

This was stressed in a telegram Friday [10 Sept] by Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak and Premier Lubomir Strougal. The telegram of congratulations on socialist Ethiopia's 5th anniversary of revolution day was sent to Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the provisional Military Administrative Council and the Commission for the Founding of the Workers Party of Ethiopia.

The telegram appreciated the friendship and cooperation successfully developing between the two countries and voiced the conviction that these relations will further develop on the basis of the 1981 treaty of friendship and cooperation.

The telegram also praised the role played by the Commission for the Founding of the Ethiopian Workers' Party in the effort to mobilize the working people for the fulfillment of the national program of construction.

To DPRK

AU101210 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 9 Sep 82 p 1

[Telegram sent by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR President, and CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal to Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and DPRK president, and DPRK Premier Yi Chong-ok on the occasion of DPRK national day]

[Text] Esteemed comrades:

In the name of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, the CSSR Government, the Czechoslovak people and in our own names we send you, the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party, the government and the people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea [DPRK] comradely greetings and congratulations on the occasion of your country's national day -- the 34th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK.

We in the CSSR highly appreciate the results achieved by the Korean people under the leadership of the Korean Workers Party in efforts for further developing their socialist homeland, in implementing the resolutions of the sixth congress and the tasks of the Second 7-Year Plan.

We take this opportunity to express the conviction that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the CPCZ and the Korean Workers Party and between our two countries will continue to develop on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, to the benefit of the Czechoslovak and Korean peoples, in the interest of peace, socialism and progress in the world.

We wish you and the Korean People new successes in your building work and in the struggle for a peaceful reunification of Korea on democratic foundations.

LENART ATTENDS SLOVAK SOCIALIST YOUTH CONGRESS

LD122136 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Summary] "This afternoon, the congress of the Socialist Union of Youth of the Slovak Socialist Republic ended in Bratislava. Today's deliberations were again attended by a party and government delegation led by Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee." During the 2 days of deliberations, 28 delegates and guests spoke in the debate.

The striving to improve the quality of work of the union's bodies and organizations and involving them more in the implementation of the strategic path of the 16th CPCZ Congress, and the determination of young people to overcome obstacles were characteristic of the delegate's speeches. Other topics included questions of improving political-educational and cultural work and the development of paramilitary and sports activities.

During the final days of the congress' deliberations, delegates acquainted themselves with the results of the first session of the Slovak Socialist Union of Youth Central Committee which reelected Jozef Durica as its chairman.

DAILY REPORTS ON EAST SLOVAKIA OIL, GAS DEPOSITS

AU091619 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 8 Sep 82 p 4

[Jan Markovic article: "The First Discovery Raises Hopes for More"]

[Summary] In 1957 the Moravian crude oil mines enterprise opened a branch in Michalovce. Since then, prospecting for natural gas has spread to other parts of East Slovakia as well.

"The first deposit the geologists handed over for extraction was between Trhoviste and Pozdiscovce. They entrusted a newly established branch of the Nafta Gbely enterprise with extracting the natural gas. This deposit was later joined by two more deposits -- near Stretavka and near Ptruksa. At present, 76 million cubic meters of natural gas a year are being extracted in East Slovakia, plus 111,800 tons of casing-head-gasoline [gazolin] as a byproduct. The deposit in Ptruksa alone is capable of yielding 70 million cubic meters of natural gas a year but for the time being it is being left in reserve."

In the past 25 years, the goelogists of the Michalovce branch of the Moravian crude oil mines enterprise have discovered 40 "promising structures" in East Slovakia on 25 of which they have already carried out test bores. Aside from the three natural gas deposits that have already been drawn upon, they have "verified" seven more natural gas deposits. By the end of the current 5-year plan, extraction will start at the Banovce deposit, in Michalovce district, "a total of 4.5 billion cubic meters of natural gas have been verified so far."

During a test bore near Lipany in Presov district, the Michalovce geologists recently discovered the first crude oil deposit in East Slovakia. It is light crude oil, which means it is of very good quality.

"This is great encouragement for the Michalovce crude oil drillers. Even though they have discovered crude oil before -- in the area of Pozdisovce, Albinov, Ptruksa and Lastomir -- the quantities concerned were only small. The deposit near Lipany promises to be rich so that it will be, very probably, the first bore in East Slovakia from which we will pump crude oil." This discovery raises hopes for more. The goelogists have therefore reinforced prospecting work near Zborov and Smilno, where crude oil was extracted more than 100 years ago.

So far, 191 bores have been carried out in East Slokania, 95 of which have proved to be positive and 96 negative. The bores have an average depth of 3,500 meters. The record 6,002-meter-deep bore was made near Hanusovce. Because of extremely high pressures in the deposits, the drillers have not yet been able to reach greater depths, "though it would be needed." High temperature is another fact limiting the bores' depth." It is not rare for the work on a 3,500-meter-deep bore to take 1 and 1/2 years. Yet it is still substantially cheaper to extract our own natural gas than to buy it abroad. The per-cubic-meter cost in the natural gas deposits discovered so far is Kcs0.40."

It would be premature to make far-reaching prognoses about the prospects for natural gas and crude oil extraction in East Slovakia. "As far as gas is concerned, it is expected that every quinquennium there will be an increment of 3 to 3.5 billion cubic meters of natural gas from new bores. But as regards crude oil, the prospecting of the newly discovered deposit is only beginning. The drillers will be able to say something definite in a year or two at the latest, after they have verified the deposit near Lipany and, possibly, other deposits too, which will surely not be long in coming."

AVIATION DIRECTOR VIEWS AIR TRAFFIC REDUCTIONS

AU101047 [Editorial Report] Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech on 8 September on page 3 carries a 900-word Miroslav Pavel interview with Jiri Nulicek, director of the Civil Aviation Department at the CSSR Ministry of Transportation. The interview, entitled "Will Planes Be Out of Work?" deals with the prospects of civil aviation in Czechoslovakia.

Nilicek opens by saying that to save fuel and improve the economic situation of the Czechoslovak Airlines [CSA], the CSSR Government decided in 1979 to reduce domestic air traffic. That is why air fares went up on 1 November 1980 and why "ineffective routes" have either been limited or discontinued altogether. Nulicek notes that of the 16 airports in Czechoslovakia, only 6 still serve domestic air traffic -- Prague, Bratislava, Ostrava, Sliac, Kosice and Poprad. In addition, this year the CSA maintains air routes to Karlovy Vary and Piestany as a service to the guests of these spas. Following this year's tourist season, the profitability of these routes will be assessed, according to Nilicek, "especially from the viewpoint of the foreign currency contribution to the spas."

As regards the remaining domestic routes, an upper ceiling of two flights a day in each direction has been imposed on them. All these measures will reduce the number of domestic air passengers from 360,000 in 1981 to some 250,000 this year, according to Nulicek. In 1980, their number was 890,000 and in 1979 an even 1.1 million.

Asked how this reduction in air traffic will affect the CSA's fleet, Nulicek says: "We have completely discarded the L-410 planes and have substantially reduced the fleet of the JAK-40 planes. Because these are modern planes that have far from served the time that is due to them, we are offering them for sale abroad, including spare parts. If we do not succeed in selling them, we will maintain them and will gradually put them into service again, according to need. In 1983 we will begin to discard large transport planes, after the termination of their technical and economic service life. By the end of the Seventh 5-Year Plan this will affect 13 large planes -- including the last three turbo-propellor IL-18 planes."

Confronted with Pavel's objection that turbo-propeller planes are "becoming fashionable again because of their cheaper operating costs," Nulicek then says: "We are by no means renouncing turbo-propeller planes. It is only a question of suitable model. Because we anticipate the production of a larger turbo-plane, the L-210, by the LET Kunovice Enterprise, we will consider this model as a possible replacement for the JAK-40. By the end of this 5-year plan it is also necessary to create conditions for renewing the plane fleet for the discarded large planes. They must be replaced by a model that will ensure the newly established transport needs."

Nulicek also discusses the impact of the reduced domestic air traffic on the CSA staff. He says that by the end of 1982, the number of CSA employees will be about 500 lower than at the end of 1980. "In line with the respective regulations," each of these 500 people will be offered several jobs, preferably within the Ministry of Transportation. As regards pilots and the highly specialized employees of the repair shops, they will be temporarily used "for other purposes" but the CSA will try to maintain them as a "reserve for the further development of aviation." Some of the pilots will also be trained for larger planes or used for agricultural planes.

As regards international air traffic, there are no plans to cut it down, according to Nulicek, because "if we limited the transport services we offer, in the end they would be provided by a foreign airline, we would have to pay in hard currency for it and would have to refuel these planes anyway. Moreover, we would not be making use of the CSA's planes." Speaking about international air traffic, Nulicek also notes that this year the CSA has introduced a regular route to Hanoi and that it contemplates the extension of the Prague-Bucharest route to Istanbul "in connection with the developemnt of tourism." The same reasons are also given for the inclusion of Malta in the CSA's network.

BRIEFS

TRADE CONTRACT WITH USSR -- Moscow [no date as received] (CETEKA correspondent) -- Czechoslovakia's foreign trade corporation Technopol and Tekhnopromimport of the Soviet Union signed here Friday a contract worth almost 100 million rubles under which Czechoslovakia begins large supplies for the implementation of the Soviet food program. The program, opening up great possibilities for Czechoslovak exports, is the second of its kind to be secured by the milling machinery manufacturers (TMS) of Pardubice, East Bohemia. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1727 GMT 10 Sep 82 LD]

WOMEN'S DELEGATION TO ETHIOPIA -- Prague [no date as received] -- A delegation of the Central Committee of Czechoslovak Union of Women, headed by its chairwoman Marie Kabrhelova, left for Ethiopia today for an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Revolutionary Union of Ethiopian Women. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1500 GMT 10 Sep 82 LD]

RESERVOIR COMPLETED -- The reservior in Josefuv Dvur on the Kamenice River in Jablonec nad Nisou district has been completed after 6 years of construction and has begun to be filled with water. The projected water level will be reached in about 2 years. The reservoir will then supply the Liberec and Jablonec nad Nisou districts with good quality drinking water. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Sep 82 p 2 AU]

INVENTIONS, IMPROVEMENTS IN 1981 -- More than 8,000 inventions and more than 321,000 improvement proposals were submitted in the CSSR in 1981. Their application represented a contribution of Kcs8.9 billion. The state plan of scientific and technological development was fulfilled only 95.5 percent. In organizations supervised by the central agencies of the Czech Socialist Republic, the number of applied inventions was 1.3 percent lower than in 1980. Of the 84 discoveries submitted in 1981, only 13 orginated in the scientific-research base. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Sep 82 p 5 AU]

PLANNED WHEAT GROWING EXPANSION -- On the basis of recommendations by scientist and grain growers, an expansion of the winter wheat growing area is planned in the Czech Socialist Republic. It should be sown on 720,000 hectares this fall, which is almost 42,000 hectares more than last year. The acreage sown with winter rye and winter barley will be reduced, but not to the extent of the expanded winter wheat cultivation. [Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 7 Sep 82 p 1 AU]

FIR CONGRESS ADOPTS DOCUMENTS, ELECTS OFFICIALS

LD102154 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1446 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Berlin, 10 Sep (ADN) -- At its session on Friday afternoon, the International Federation of Resistance Movements [FIR] Congress adopted the documents presented for its consideration. First, the delegates adopted the orientation and action program called "The Struggle for a Just World Peace and Freedom." This stresses that the international situation has deteriorated dangerously, among other things by the continuation of the policy of confrontation and the unlimited stockpiling of new nuclear weapons in Europe and elsewhere, as well as by the production of neutron weapons and the insane escalation of the arms race.

An appeal is made to all former resistance fighters to start their own initiatives in order to give new impetus to the most important task of the present day -- saving mankind from a nuclear catastrophe -- and to fight against those forces which are opposed to international detente and peaceful coexistence. The program provides suggestions for concrete actions against the arms race and the danger of war, for peace, detente and cooperation.

In the "Resolution for an End to the Arms Race, for Detente and Cooperation," the congress expresses its deep concern about the continuing arms race and the increasing danger of a nuclear war. The USSR's unilateral pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons is welcomed. The FIR Secretariat was instructed to examine the conditions for a European meeting of the various organizations of war veterans for peace and to take up the necessary contacts to this end, so that they can meet in the near future, 1983 if possible.

In the "Resolution of the Ninth FIR Congress for Vigilance and Increased Action Against Neofascism, Neonazism and Terrorism," it is recalled that the Nazi state suffered its complete defeat in Berlin. The FIR issues a call to resolutely oppose all forms of terrorism, all neonazi, fascist and extremist activities. The document demands the strict implementation of the UN resolutions, as well as effective measures against neonazi activities and terrorism in all its forms.

In the "Declaration of the Ninth FIR Congress on the Situation in the Near East," an appeal is made to the Israeli Government to withdraw its troops from Lebanese territory in accordance with the demands of the UN Security Council. The FIR resolutely condemns Israel's aggression and expressly demands the realization of the UN resolution concerning the peace process in the Near East.

In a "Letter to the Younger Generation," the congress speaks of the fatal threat to all mankind: the deadly spiral of increasingly perfected mass destruction weapons, the insanity of a first-strike strategy and the allegedly limitable nuclear war. The appeal is made to young people not to let themselves be blinded by those who are again trying to sow the seeds of racial hatred, the persecution of peoples, the neonazi demon. A further resolution on FIR work in the sociomedical field states that the FIR has made significant contributions to improving the standard of living of resistance fighters and victims of fascism.

In a resolution from the Greek delegation the congress expresses its pleasure at the recognition of the resistance movement of that country by the Greek Government. It expresses the wish to make possible the return of all former resistance fighters living abroad to their Greek home with reinstatement of their rights.

After the adoption of the resolutions, the delegates elected the members of the leading bodies of the FIR. FIR President Arialdo Banfi, amid great applause awarded the FIR Medal of Honor to the GDR Committee of Antifascist Resistance Fighters, to two French national organizations, to the Soviet Committee of War Veterans and the Polish organization Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy, as well as to FIR Secretary-General Alix L'Hote and other personages.

After the first session of the newly elected bureau the reelected FIR president announced the election results at the final plenary session amid great applause. Alix L'Hote (France) was reelected as secretary general, as was deputy secretary general Dr Zygmunt Bieszczanin (Poland).

At the end of the congress, Pioneers and FDJ members brought the cordial greetings of the younger generation of the GDR to the FIR representatives. With the international brigade song "Spanish Skies," they honored the heroes of the antifascist resistance struggle. Their spokesman gave an assurance that the young people of the GDR will always stand at the side of those who are against fascism and war: "Our greatest wish is that peace will remain and spread to all children on earth," he said on behaLf of the 1.5 million Pioneers. FIR President Banfi emotionally thanked the girls and boys. He promised them that the FIR will do everything so that children can always live happily and in peace.

Honecker Addresses Reception

LD102202 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1815 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Berlin, 10 Sep (ADN) -- Erich Honecker's toast at the reception on the occasion of the Ninth International Federation of Resistance Movements [FIR] Congress in the Palace of the Republic in Berlin has the following text:

Allow me to extend a warm welcome to this festive reception in the house of the people. At the same time I would like to express my satisfaction that the Ninth FIR Congress in Berlin has had such a successful outcome. It is with particular pleasure that I would like to congratulate you, Comrade Arialdo Banfi, on your reelection as president of the FIR. My congratulations are also extended to all other comrades who have been elected to the leading FIR bodies. I am firmly convinced that they will show great commitment in their responsible positions to implementing the resolutions adopted by the congress.

In the past few days, dear comrades, you have been discussing the FIR's contribution in the struggle to maintain peace as the most important task of our time. On no account should those who are preparing a nuclear war which would bring about the destruction of the world gain the upper hand. Your congress was imbued by the desire to do everything to prevent such a catastrophe. It is renewed evidence of the fact that our experiences in the antifascist resistance movement still help us today to recognize the main tasks of the present, regardless of differing ideas on this or that subject, and to fight for their implementation. For peace and disarmament, against fascism and war -- these are truly noble goals. They are clearly evident in the main program and other documents. One can state with justification that the ninth congress has strengthened the FIR's power and political role in the world. This is of great significance. For the word and deed of the antifascist resistance fighters gains particular weight in the tense international situation, and in particular at the present time.

I wish you good health, inspiration and success in achieving your great tasks. You may rest assured that the GDR, true to its antifascist tradition, will always stand at your side.

Commemoration Service Held

LD121258 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0838 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] Berlin, 12 Sep (ADN) -- The socialist German workers' and peasants' state will always stand at the side of those who fight for peace and against fascism and war. This was expressed by citizens of the GDR's capital on Sunday morning at a gathering commemorating the victims of fascist terror and the day of protest against facism and imperialist war.

Berliners extended warm greetings to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State; the Politburo members of the SED Central Committee; Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber; other members of the party and state leadership and the representatives of the antifascist resistance from 24 countries, who took part in the Ninth International Federation of Resistance Movements (FIR) Congress. This year the gathering took place under the slogan "True to the Antifascist Legacy for Peace and Socialism, Against Fascism and War." Citizens demonstrated their determination, in keeping with this motto, to do everything to spare the world from another nuclear inferno and decisively condemned the imperialist policy of confrontation and aggression.

Along with Erich Honecker, Willi Stoph and Horst Sindermann, other representatives of the SED Central Committee, the government, the People's Chamber Presidium and the Council of State took part in the demonstration. Representatives of the main body of the Committee of Antifascist Resistance Fighters of the GDR and leading representatives of the FIR, including President Arialdo Banfi and General Secretary Alix L'Hote were welcomed. Earlier the GDR state and party leadership paid tribute to the victims of the fascist terror at a wreath-laying ceremony at the memorial in Unter den Linden.

FRG MINISTER OF STATE ARRIVES FOR TALKS

LD121444 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1416 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] Berlin, 12 Sep (ADN) -- Hans-Juergen Wischnewski, minister of state in the FRG [Federal] Chancellor's Office, arrived in the GDR today for a visit of several days. He is visiting the GDR for the opening of an FRG architecture exhibition. During his stay, Minister of State Wischnewski will also conduct talks with leading representatives of the GDR.

Honecker Views FRG Ties

LD131044 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0955 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Berlin, 13 Sep (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, received and held talks on Monday with Hans-Juergen Wischnewski, minister of state at the FRG Federal Chancellor's Office. Minister of State Wischnewski is visiting the GDR in connection with the opening of an FRG architecture exhibition (Stadtpark -- Parkstadt).

During the meeting Erich Honecker referred to the great responsibility of the European states, among them the GDR and FRG especially, for peace and security. It is necessary to impart new impulses to the process of detente in which the FRG in particular ought to play a more significant role. The FRG's good-neighborly relations with the socialist countries, not least with the GDR, would be seriously threatened if hundreds of new U.S. nuclear weapons were to be deployed on FRG territory.

Erich Honecker emphasized that the signs set at the Werbellinsee meeting retain their validity for the GDR. The process of normalizing relations between the two states necessitates absolutely the stabilization of peace, the adherence to treaties and arrangements concluded, as well as the strict observance of sovereignty and equality.

The meeting, which took place in an open atmosphere, was attended by Oskar Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs, Ambassador Karl Seidel, chief of the FRG Department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Dr Hans Otto Braeutigam, head of the FRG permanent mission.

Economic Relations Discussed

LD131056 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1018 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Berlin, 13 Sep (ADN) -- Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, member of the GDR Council of State, received and held talks on Monday with Hans-Juergen Wischnewski, minister of state, at the FRG Federal Chancellor's Office.

Proceeding from the meeting between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and Helmut Schmidt, FRG federal chancellor, a number of questions were dealt with concerning the further realization of that which was agreed at Werbellinsee. On the basis of the joint communique, a number of aspects were discussed in connection with the development, easing and deepening of economic cooperation which is of mutual interest, the expansion of trade on the basis of existing agreements according to the possibilities of the two sides, and the improvement of the trade structure.

The development of trade relations between the GDR and the FRG was positively assessed. It was emphasized that they are useful to both states and that beyond that their development is of great importance for the development of good-neighorly relations between the GDR and the FRG as important factor of peace in Europe, especially in the present complicated international situation.

STOPH, MITTAG TALK WITH ANGOLAN MINISTER

LD102144 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1512 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Berlin, 10 Sep (ADN) -- A further deepening of cooperation between the GDR and Angola is an important contribution to overcoming the effects of the trade war waged by the imperialist states against the countries of socialism and progress, as well as an expression of the connection in solidarity between the GDR and Angola in the struggle against the continuous South African aggression and for the national reconstruction of Angola. This was the assessment made by Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Poliburo and GDR prime minister, on Friday, in a friendly talk with Lopo do Nascimento, member of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA]-Labor Party Central Committee and Angolan minister of planning.

Nascimento praised the active support of the GDR for the Angolan people in their difficult struggle against imperialist exploitation and neocolonialism, and spoke in support of the further expansion of mutually beneficial economic and scientific-technological cooperation.

Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary, also met with the Angolan politician on the same day. He expressed the firm solidarity and support of the people of the GDR with the Angolan struggle and explained how the GDR was putting into practice the agreements signed in October 1981 on the occasion of the friendship visit of Eduardo dos Santos. president of the MPLA-Labor Party of Angola.

Lopo do Nascimento explained in the cordial talk the steps which Angola is taking to further expand economic cooperation on the basis of the friendship treaty. He gave information on the efforts for the reconstruction of the national economy and for repulsing the aggression of the South African racist regime. At the same time he explained that the further development of economic relations is in full accord with the joint aims in the struggle for the preservation of peace and against imperialist and neocolonialist exploitation and suppression.

SOELLE RECEIVES PRC TRADE DELEGATION

AU091723 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Sep 82 p 3

[Report on meeting between Horst Soelle, GDR minister for foreign trade, and PRC trade delegation -- date and place not given]

[Text] Minister Soelle received for a talk Chen Jie, deputy minister of foreign economy and foreign trade of the PRC, and the delegation accompanying him. Both sides discussed the level of the implementation of the trade agreement for 1982 and the preparation of the goods exchange between the two countries for 1983.

During its visit the PRC delegation will acquaint itself with the production and supply program of the GDR in the various fields of machine engineering and the metal processing industry. The talk was also attended by Feng Tiancheng, commercial councillor of the PRC in the GDR.

AL-QADHDHAFI THANKS HONECKER FOR CONGRATULATIONS

AU101336 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Sep 82 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution of 1 September, has sent the following telegram to Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman:

We express our thanks for your congratulations on the 13th anniversary of the great revolution of 1 September and on behalf of the people of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah I want to express to you our sincere thanks for your cordial wishes and wish you personally good health and happiness and your people well-being and success.

LEADER'S NATIONAL DAY MESSAGES TO DPRK, BULGARIA

AU101335 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Sep 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, have sent the following telegram of congratulations to Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers' Party and president of the DPRK, and Yi Chong-ok, chairman of the DPRK Council of Ministers:

Dear Comrades! On the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the DPRK we convey to you, the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party, the Central People's Committee, the Council of Ministers and all the people of the DPRK cordial congratulations and fraternal greetings on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers and the GDR people as well as on our own behalf.

Under the leadership of the Korean Workers Party, the Korean people have achieved great successes in building socialism, in implementing the decisions of the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers Party.

We note with pleasure that the fraternal relations and the universal cooperation between our parties, states and peoples are constantly expanding and deepening. The GDR will continue to exert every effort to make this cooperation closer and closer.

Proceeding from their joint positions in the anit-imperialist struggle, the GDR and DPRK are making an important contribution toward strengthening the forces of peace and socialism. We once again reaffirm the full support of the GDR for the DPRK's course toward the peaceful unification of the country without interference from the outside, including its request for an immediate and complete withdrawal of the foreign troops deployed in South Korea.

We wish the people of the DPRK much success in socialist construction and in their struggle to secure permanent peace on the Korean Peninsula.

Bulgarians Congratulated

AU101206 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Sep 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman, have sent the following congratulatory telegram to Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria:

Dear Comrades! On the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria we convey to you, the BCP Central Committee and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, as well as the Bulgarian people the most cordial and fraternal greetings of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers and the GDR people.

As a result of the historic liberation deed of the Soviet Army and the firm action of the Bulgarian communists and all truly patriotic forces on the country a decisive change in the history of Bulgaria took place on 9 September 1944.

Since that date the Bulgarian people have gained important achievements in building socialism under the leadership of their tested Communist Party in firm alliance with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries. At present all working people of Bulgaria are working with elan and energy to successfully implement the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress for further shaping the developed socialist society. The foreign policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria aiming at peace, detente and cooperation is meeting with international respect and appreciation.

Thus the revolutionary legacy of Georgi Dimitrov, the great son of the Bulgarian people, the ardent communist and internationlist, the 100th anniversary of whose birth is celebrated by progressive mankind in 1982, is fulfilled and completed in his home country.

We note with pleasure and satisfaction that the close fraternal cooperation between our parties, states and peoples is constantly strengthening and deepening on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, in the spirit of the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance adopted between the GDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria thus contributing toward strengthening the community of socialist states, its unity and cohesion.

On your national holiday we wish you, dear comrades, many new successes to the benefit of the Bulgarian people, in the interest of socialism and peace, as well as good health, creative vigor and personal well-being to you, personally.

FDJ'S KRENZ MEETS TOP USSR MILITARY OFFICER

AU091651 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Sep 82 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Tuesday there was a friendly meeting of the Secretariat of the Central Council with Col Gen Aleksey Lizichev, member of the military council and head of the Political Administration of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany at the headquarters of the FDH Central Council in Berlin. Egon Krenz, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council and SED Central Committee Politburo candidate member, and Aleksey Lizichev praised the fraternal relations between the two states and peoples and the firm militant community between the FDJ and the Lenin Komsomol.

At the meeting it was discussed how the FDJ and Komsomol members are preparing for the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR as a joint holiday.

POLISH FORCES JOIN NVA IN COMBAT TRAINING

LD101812 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1719 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Berlin, 10 Sep (ADN) -- Planned joint combat training started on Friday on GDR territory with Polish army and GDR National People's [NVA] fighter pilots who are members of the Hermann Matern Squadron. The Polish pilots are members of a fighter squadron which was founded in the Soviet Union in 1944 and which took part in the fighting which smashed Hitler's fascism.

Besides the combat training, the soldiers from both countries will exchange experiences, will visit the Seelower Heights in Frankfurt/Oder Bezirk, bitterly fought over in World War II, and will see historic sites and sightsee in Berlin and Potsdam.

STOPH RECEIVES SFRY OFFICIAL 10 SEPTEMBER

LD101802 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1425 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Berlin, 10 Sep (ADN) -- GDR Premier Willi Stoph on Friday received Dr Mito Pejovski, member of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council and chairman of the Yugoslav section of the joint Yugoslav-GDR Economic Commission.

Both sides paid tribute to the positive development of bilateral relations and spoke in favor of further strengthening and expanding all-round cooperation between the two friendly countries. They concurred in stating that the agreement on plan consultation for the period 1981-85 and the long-term trade agreement create good preconditions for the continuous development of relations in the economy, science and technology.

GOETTING RECEIVES ARCHBISHOP MELDISEDEK

AU090657 East Berlin NEUE ZEIT in German 7 Sep 82 pp 1, 2

[Summary] Berlin (NZ) -- "The joint responsibility for preserving peace and the protection of life from a nuclear catastrophe was the topic of a talk between Gerald Goetting, chairman of the Christian Democratic Union (CDU), and Archbishop Meldisedek, exarch of the Moscow Patriarch for Berlin and Central Europe. The friendly meeting was also attended by Deputy CDU Chairman Wolfgang Heyl and Wulf Trende, head of the Department of Church Affairs at the Secretariat of the Main Executive Committee, as well as Archpriest Genadiy Yablonskiy from the Exarchate of the Russian Orthodox Church."

The partners in the talk stressed the necessity of making the Christian peace service even more efficient by ever closer cooperation with all forces of the peace movement. Gerald Goetting referred to the work of the Christian Democrats in preparation for their 15th party congress and stressed their role in the GDR peace movement. He also praised the great importance of the Moscow world conference. Archbishop Meldisedek stressed the commitment of the Russian Orthodox Church to peace and the links between that church and the CDU.

BRIEFS

LEIPZIG FAIR MEETING -- At the exhibition stand of the Schwedt Petrochemical Combine, Werner Frohn, general director of the combine and head of the Science and Technology Subcommittee in the GDR-U.S. Trade and Economic Council, met with Jerome Ottmar, chairman of the U.S.-GDR Trade and Economic Council. Both partners in the talk expressed the expectation that scientific-technological cooperation can be expanded for mutual benefit. General Director Frohn also received a delegation from the Japanese concern Toyo engineering cooperation for talks on further possibilities of scientific-technological cooperation between the two firms. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Sep 82 p 3 AU]

MSZMP HOLDS TALKS IN BUDAPEST WITH LEBANESE

LD111050 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] There have been talks between the Hungarian and the Lebanese parties in Budapest. The delegation of the Lebanese Communist party was received by Peter Varkonyi, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee. At the talks it was affirmed that the Hungarian communists are solidly with the Lebanese fraternal party, with the struggle of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples against Israeli aggression and against the imperialist and reactionary forces.

ECUADOR'S DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER PAYS VISIT

LD112124 Budapest MTI in English 1727 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Budapest, September 11 (MTI) -- Dr Rodrigo Valdes Baquero, first deputy to the foreign minister of Ecuador, visited Budapest, September 6-11, and had talks with Janos Nagy, under-secretary of state for foreign affa[illegible], Deputy Foreign Minister Robert Garai and Otto Herkner, deputy trade minister, on the possibilities of promoting Hungarian-Ecuadorian relations and timely world affairs. He also met Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja.

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH POLAND END IN BUDAPEST

LD102256 Warsaw PAP in English 2110 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Budapest, 10 Sep -- Polish-Hungarian talks to coordinate the two countries' economic plans for the years 1983-85 ended today in Budapest. The talks were conducted by officials of the respective planning bodies and representatives of foreign trade and industry of both countries. The Polish delegation was headed by Stanislaw Dlugosz, deputy head of the Polish Planning Commission, and the Hungarian by Gyula Kovacs, deputy president of the Hungarian National Planning Office. Stanislaw Dlugosz was also received by Lajos Faluvegi, vice premier and president of the National Planning Office.

The Budapest talks were held in a friendly atmosphere. Both sides welcomed with satisfaction the return to discussion on coordination of long-term plans and agreed on an agenda of proceedings for the forthcoming weeks.

Discussing Polish-Hungarian economic relations in the context of the talks, Stanislaw Dlugosz said that both countries, despite various difficulties, managed to prevent a dip in trade, which must be treated as a very positive phenomenon. Stanislaw Dlugosz furthermore said that while after December 13 the question of aid from the USSR and other socialist countries prevailed, Poland now put stress on partnerlike, mutually beneficial cooperation. This applied also to Hungary which is interested in exploiting Poland's idle industrial capacities and in cooperating in restarting the frozen investment projects in Poland. Progress has been made in these two fields during the talks. Stanislaw Dlugosz added and gave examples. For instance Hungary, in exchange for Polish supplies of colour TV-tubes, has granted Poland a hard currency credit for components needed for Polish colour TV sets.

Understanding was reached also on other items and those which promise particularly bright prospects include close cooperation in the manufacture of buses and small agricultural equipment.

PUJA HEADS DELEGATION TO UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

LD102118 Budapest MTI in English 1734 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Budapest, September 18 (MTI) -- The Presidential Council has appointed the Hungarian delegation to participate in the 37th session of the UN General Assembly. Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja has been given leadership of the delegation.

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIALS LEAVE FOR BERN

LD101622 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Another group of Foreign Ministry employees today left for the Swiss capital to help in restoring order and in documenting the damage caused to the Polish Embassy in Bern.

This damage, which is assessed as fairly serious, is the result of the terrorists' activity and of the necessary subsequent actions of the Swiss police, whose intervention was accompanied by unavoidable damage. The police had to force their way into various rooms, breaking down doors, sometimes with explosives.

The Foreign Ministry employees already present in Bern are conducting interviews with the released hostages in order to recreate the course of events. At the Foreign Ministry in Warsaw, a special working group -- after the dissolution yesterday of the interministeral crisis team -- is continuing its analysis of all elements connected with the capture of the Polish Embassy.

A PAP journalist has been informed that the Polish side is ready to give the Swiss authorities such legal aid as may be necessary to thoroughly ascertain the circumstances of the attack and to ensure exemplary punishment of the terrorists, for the international community has a common interest in eliminating this dangerous form of criminal activity.

PROSECUTOR 'TO DEMAND' EXTRADITION OF TERRORISTS

LD101544 Warsaw PAP in English 1437 GMT 10 Sep 82

["Poland To Demand Terrorists' Extradition" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw 10 Sept. -- A Polish Foreign Ministry official today notified the Swiss Ambassador to Poland Mr Roger Campiche that the Polish prosecutor general announced that he was going to ask the Swiss authorities to extradite the four terrorists who had seized the Polish Embassy in Bern last Monday.

Mr Eugeniusz Noworyta, director of the West European Department of the Ministry, said the request will be made on the basis of the treaty on extradition and legal assistance in penal cases concluded by Poland and Switzerland on November 19, 1937.

UNIONISTS: SEIZURE WAS TO DISCREDIT SOLIDARITY

NC110701 Paris AFP in English 0646 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 11 (AFP) -- The underground leaders of the suspended labor federation "Solidarity" have charged that an agent-provocateur instigated the seizure of the Polish Embassy in Bern. A communique that reached Western news correspondents late yesterday said the seizure was an attempt to discredit Solidarity and hide "the failure of the totalitarian system shown on Aug. 31", when crowds demonstrated in Polish cities in favor of independent trade unions.

The communique was sent by Solidarity's Provisional Coordinating Committee. The statement was dated Sept. 6, the same day hostages were seized in the embassy. The communique was accompanied by an announcement that the committee held a secret meeting on Sept. 5 to 7 to analyze the situation after the Aug. 31 demonstrations.

The committee concluded that authorities deliberately provoked street fighting and "made Polish blood flow". Therefore, citizens should refrain from future protest demonstrations that were not coordinated with the committee or Solidarity's regional branches. Five demonstrators were killed [word indistinct] cities. Some 381 people were injured in 34 provinces (out of 49), according to the latest official figures.

The committee urged Poles to honor the momory of the Aug. 31 dead "in peace and dignity" by observing a minute of silence on Sept. 30 at noon, by wearing mourning clothes, and by laying flowers on spots "where victims of martial law fell."

Another committee announcement charged that the recent decision to try members of the dissident Social Self-Defense Committee [KOR] would "pave the way for other rigged trials" to eliminate Solidarity militants "for many years" under "false accusations."

Sympathy for Terrorists

LD101548 Warsaw PAP in English 1439 GMT 10 Sep 82

["Warsaw Papers on Western Reaction to Embassy Siege" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw 10 Sept -- A number of papers commented today on yesterday's seizure of the Polish Embassy in Bern by Swiss police and the atmosphere which prevailed in the West around the siege of the embassy by terrorists. TRYBUNA LUDU wrote:

"Many Western media, particularly those which specialize in slandering our country, treated the terrorists almost with sympathy, presenting them nearly as heroes or -- as the REUTERS correspondent in Bern -- offering them cooperation and boosting their morale.

"All this only confirms a real connections between the Bern attempt and the political anti-Polish action carried out by Western centres and their supporters at home. Those centres tried to sue the regular criminal deed in Bern as a political act aimed against Poland.

"All those who would wish to treat the assault on the Polish Embassy in Bern differently than similar acts of banditry committed elsewhere so far should remember that terrorism is also indivisible. That those who differentiate between acts of terror, in fact, side with that curse of our times."

Taking up the same subject RZECZPOSPOLITA observed that "evidently, such an action would not have been taken had not the atmosphere around developments in our country been artificially fanned by subversive centres in the West hostile to Poland, had not a number of NATO states launched senseless demands openly interfering in internal affairs of our country to restore the state prior to last December 13 in Poland.

"The majority of bourgeois papers condemned the occupation of the Polish Embassy in plain words. One could notice, however, many attempts to smuggle in elements justifying the terrorists."

RZECZPOSPOLITA called this a "not very subtle encouragement for other madmen who may always find an ally ready to make a Polish patriot out of any political lunatic or criminal in that part of the press or radio stations."

DZIENNIK LUDOWY commented on the same issue:

"In spite of the fact that the contemporary world is firmly protesting against terrorism, that the whole international opinion unanimously condemns criminal terrorist acts, mass media which are unfriendly to us attempted to create a specific atmosphere around the criminals occupying the Polish Embassy.

"Subversive radio stations tried to present the terrorists as 'heroes' or even 'patriots' propagating or even enriching their anti-Polish appeals. Political sensation was being created instead of condemning an explicit act of terror. Extreme reactionary circles even circulated crazy reports that it was the Polish Government itself which staged the occupation of its embassy. Such ideas might have been born only in the sick imagination of sworn enemies.

Daily on Swiss Press

LD111516 Warsaw PAP in English 1424 GMT 11 Sep 82

["Swiss Press and Terrorists" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Sep -- TRYBUNA LUDU's special Bern correspondent Ryszard Drecki said in his dispatch today that "In Friday's Bern or Zurich papers there were clear signs of further propaganda attempts to prey on the (Polish Embassy siege) affair in an anti-Polish, anti-socialist spirit.

"This is reflected in peculiar shades of meaning in the description of the criminals. One example: The Bern BUND sticks to the truth when it characterizes the ringleader as a criminal 'well-known to the police authorities of various European states.' But, BUND headlined its article: 'Florian Kruszyk - A Criminal and Patriot.'

"Perceiving patriotism where one could talk, at the most, about a mixture of criminal mentality with rabid anticommunism is an example of marring the landscape after the battle which ended in a successive victory over the terrorist attempts to violate the moral and legal norms of civilized humanity," opined the PUWP CC daily correspondent.

Siege Tied to Propaganda

AU100920 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 7 Sept 82 p 1

[Commentary signed "W.Z.": "The Background to a Terrorist Act"]

[Text] As we submit our commentary for publication, we still do not know how the events in Bern will end. Whichever way they end, it is difficult to find words which fully express the condemnation aroused by this action, which has been undertaken by a group of armed terrorists against a representation of the Polish People's Republic.

Soon we will know better what the organizational and personal connection of the terrorists are. But there are already certain facts we can learn today. Political scientists and sociologists in numerous Western countries where terrorism has been a wider social phenomenon for a long time have always believed that terrorism grows under certain conditions. The activities undertaken in Bern by representatives of the Polish branch of terrorism also have a definite context. We know this context very well and let us observe the following:

Although some Solidarity spokesmen active in the West have dissociated themselves from the terrorist group, it is a fact that some of them have called on and still call on various forms of armed battle against the authorities of the Polish People's Republic. This same orientation is represented by part of the underground active in Poland. If anyone doubts this, let him at least listen to "Free Europe," which reports on these appeals consistently, which constitutes approval.

And an equally important circumstance is the fact that the Bern action has occurred at a time when previous acts of terror -- including the hijacking of LOT aircraft -- have met neither condemnation nor proper legal sanctions in many Western countries.

An important feature of the climate which may be conducive to terrorism is also the unscrupulous propaganda action being waged against the authorities of the Polish People's Republic by the West, particularly in the United States, and the raising of participants in street riots to the rank of national heroes, which U.S. Government representatives did with particular emphasis after the events in Poland on 31 August.

And let no one tell us that we are accusing anyone in advance. We are only saying openly: The armed fighters in Bern have not undertaken their activities in a political vacuum, but under conditions established in Poland by the action of the underground, and abroad by activities hostile to Poland.

RUDE PRAVO LINKS EMBASSY SEIZURE TO SOLIDARITY

AU091232 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Sep 82 p 7

["JL"-signed Warsaw dispatch]

[Text] The Polish public is shocked. It points out that the act [the seizure of the Polish Embassy in Bern by a group of emigree Polish extremists] follows shortly after a terrorist group was unconvered in Katowice that was planning murders and assassinations of "regime functionaries" and that it coincides with the trial against the murderers of public corps member Z. Karos and with the uncovering of an arms depot belonging to "Solidarity" activists. People recall the appeals of J. Kuron, leader of KOR and a prominent "adviser" of "Solidarity," before his arrest calling for the overthrow of the socialist system in Poland at whatever cost.

The "Solidarity" chieftains, here in Poland and those who fled to the West, are going over to so-called higher forms of struggle, with the help of the respective anticommunist subversive centers. They have chosen terror. The working people respond to this with obvious disgust and condemn those who have embarked on the path of crime.

TRYBUNA LUDU writes that, no matter how much some "spokesman" for "Solidarity" organizations in the West may deny links with this criminal group, it is a fact that some of these spokesmen "called and still call for various forms of 'armed struggle' against organs of people's power in Poland."

The daily draws attention to the fact that acts of terror against the Polish People's Republic that preceded the criminal act of Bern, including hijackings of Polish planes, were not condemned in many Western countries. The anti-Polish campaign that has been underway for several months, especially in the United States, creates a favorable climate for terrorism. Representatives of the U.S. administration present the perpetrators of the recent street disturbances as "national heroes."

The newspaper RZECZPOSPOLITA notes in this connection that the small terrorist group in Bern expresses solidarity with those forces in Poland that are losing ground under their feet and have decided to stake their all on one card. Their aim is to maintain tension in Poland and slow down the process of normalization.

OFFICIALS, PRESS VIEW 31 AUGUST DISTURBANCES

PZPR's Milewski

LD101756 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary Miroslaw Milewski has met with the workers' aktiv of the "Predom-Romet" bicycle works while visiting Bydgoszcz.

Speaking of the recent events, in particular those which took place on 31 August, Miroslaw Milewski stressed that Poland cannot permit riots to be provoked, since calm and effort to overcome the existing difficulties are needed in today's difficult situation. Therefore, only people who wish our country ill can accept the settling of matters on the streets.

If anybody is calculating that a riot will force an issue, then he is in error, the PZPR Central Committee secretary said. We are [words indistinct] fulfilling the demands of the community and the working class that claim should reign in Poland, since we have to lead our country from the crisis by ourselves, by our own efforts. I believe that this will be so, Miroslaw Milewski stated.

ZSMP Chairman

LD112308 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Jerzy Jaskiernie, chairman of the Main Board of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth met with the regional aktiv of the union for Zielona Gora Voivodship in Lagow (Lubuski) today. A heated debate took place during the meeting about issues affecting the country, young people and the union. After the meeting I held an interview with Jerzy Jaskiernie:

[Begin recording] [Interviewer] Do you not think that after the recent events which took place toward the end of August, young people were subjected to a heated, hasty and indiscriminate attack?

[Jaskiernia] The fact that there were indeed many young people among those who were active cannot be concealed, but not just young people. Secondly, we have in Poland 12 million young people, but 150,000 people, not all of them young, took part in those events, so these are the proportions. We must admit that if we show a hooligan throwing a stone then we should also have coverage of those who work to set up youth cooperatives, who try to solve the housing problem, who are active settling in the countryside, who work effectively despite the difficult economic situation, despite the fact that not infrequently their families (?happen to be near the breadline). [end recording].

Daily on Legal Consequences

LD111526 Warsaw PAP in English 1428 GMT 11 Sep 82

["Authority is Strong and Just" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw 11 Sept. -- The above is the headline of today's editorial comment brought by the army daily ZOLNIER WOLNOSCI which once again goes back to the recent disturbances of public order in Poland and the legal consequences borne by chief offenders.

The recent events, the daily writes, "showed that the state authority is strong, as well as just. One may like martial law or not, but it is a law which must be observed."

"All those who are of a different opinion on this subject will not be partners to the dialogue on the future of the country. With those people a dialogue will be conducted only by public prosecutors or officials of other prosecuting bodies." "Street adventurism is not in the social interest," warned the paper.

The names of those who inspired the disturbances are known, the daily said. "They are the leaders of the 'Committee for Social Self-Defence -- KOR', widely known for their criminal political activities."

"It is at their instigation and that of the underground Solidarnosc extremists that young people, not infrequently pupils, were pushed to actions which had to be countered with the full gravity of the law," said ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI.

"In its everyday activities the people's authority confirms its resolute will to give effect to the socially accepted contents contained in the resolutions of the Ninth Congress of the PUWP. It gives expression to this will through concrete decisions. This truth cannot be undermined by any demagogy, slanders and hostile leaflets, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI reitereated.

COURT SENTENCE FOR ATTACK ON MILITIAMEN

LD111520 Warsaw PAP in English 1427 GMT 11 Sep 82

["Sentence for Assault on Militiamen" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw 11 Sep -- The voidvodship court at Gorzow passed a summary sentence of three and a half years in prison and the loss of public rights for two years on Marian Zienkiewicz, who was found guilty of violent assault on militiamen in Gorzow on August 31.

SOCIOLOGIST SPECULATES ON MARTIAL LAW REVOCATION

LD112032 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Sep (PAP) -- The well-known sociologist Jerzy Wiatr has given an interview to the paper RZECZPOSPOLITA, in which he expressed his views on the possibility of the revocation of martial law in the light of the events of 31 August on the streets of Polish cities.

J. Wiatr said: At least two conclusions can be drawn from what happened. On the one hand, these events have confirmed -- although no one doubted it -- that the antisocialist underground is operating from increasingly extremist positions, that it is increasingly ill-intentioned and is prepared to use the naivety of young people for its adventurist goals. The attempted demonstrations, which from the very beginning were turning into street disorders, bear witness to the fact that the growing radicalism of the underground is closely linked with a decrease in its (?influence) [words indistinct] the working masses. The working class listens to the whisperings of the conspirators with reluctance. If we look at the events of 31 August from this point of view and compare them with what occurred earlier and with the various disturbances of the public order from 13 December 1981, not to mention what took place before that date, [words indistinct].

A part of the Polish people, continues J. Wiatr, even those who are critical of some actions of the authorities, full of mistrust and misgivings, is convinced that the government of Wojciech Jaruzelski will spare no effort to achieve the normalization of the social, political and economic situation.

The minimal support for the underground by the public on 31 August, however, does not mean that there is no longer any threat, notes J. Wiatr. A general rule for the activity of extremist groups, which we can observe in various countries and which we are coming up against in Poland, is that the less their public support, the more extreme their extremism becomes, and the dot over the "i" becomes terrorism.

Answering the question of possible consequences of such an evolution of events with regard to martial law in Poland, J. Wiatr said that in his opinion the government and the Military Council of National Salvation must find a solution that will take this factor into account. Thanks to this it will be possible to lift all those restrictions of martial law which are making the lives of peaceful citizens difficult. At the same time, the fact that the underground exists, is showing its ill intentions, is becoming even more radical and is adopting even more threatening activities makes it necessary to maintain, and even to harden the sanctions against their activity.

LE MONDE CARRIES APPEAL FROM SOLIDARITY'S MICHNIK

PM101527 Paris LE MONDE in French 10 Sep 82 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Nobody Can Trust Justice Exercised Under the Generals' Diktat"]

[Text] After the 31 August demonstrations and the junta's announcement of the forthcoming start of the trial of Workers' Self-Defense Committee [KOR] leaders, Mr Adam Michnik, a prominent figure in that movement, launched an "appeal to the international community," which we are publishing below, from his cell in Bialoleka Prison on 2 September.

At the time when he was writing that document, Mr Michnik still did not know that he would be charged at the same time as Mr Kuron, Mr Litynski and Mr Wujek -- who, like him, have all been interned since 13 December — and Mr Lipski and Mr Chojecki, who are at present living abroad and will be tried in absentia. After recalling the scope of the 31 August demonstrations, their objectives ("the lifting of martial law and the restoration of social peace by negotiation") and the announcement of the start of proceedings against the KOR, Mr Michnik writes:

"...On 2 September Jacek Kuron, interned in Bialoleka Prison, appeared before a military court which decided to place him under arrest. A step was taken toward staging a summary political trial. It will not be a normal criminal trial. It is not up to the generals to assess the material evidence and take decisions on subjects on which only independent magistrates can decide. All the indications point to a legal farce like the Kirov trial or the trial of Dimitrov, accused of having set fire to Reichstag.

"Attached though I am to the KOR (which was dissolved 1 year ago), I must say that the bold idea of the Military Council of National Salvation to blame KOR members interned since 13 December for organizing the demonstrations on 31 August is paying too great a tribute to their capabilities. The absurdity of that accusation leaves no doubt as to the significance of the maneuver. Nobody can trust justice exercised under the generals' diktat. I say that not because Jacek Kuron is my friend or because I am afraid of sharing his fate soon. I say it because I think that the truth cannot be refuted and that even we, General Jaruzelski's prisoners, are entitled to the truth. I am launching an appeal for help from all sincere men. I would venture to remind the Austrian and FRG chancellors, who are so indulgent toward our generals, that even the communist Dimitrov was entitled to the presence of international observers in Hitler's court.

"Let us make myself clear: I fully support the Solidarity leadership which called for peaceful demonstrations on 31 August. I fully support the workers who went out onto the streets that day to demonstrate their desire for social accord. I am convinced that my country will erect monuments to the victims of the violence and that the streets of Polish cities will one day bear their names. I appeal to you because I cannot and do not wish to accept that people should openly trample on the law, truth and the right to the truth. I ask you to do everything in your power to ensure that the coming trial takes place in public and that observers and lawyers from the democratic countries are allowed to attend. I appeal to your conscience. J. Kuron and Zbigniew Romaszewski are awaiting their trial. Pending the next one...."

CONFLICTING RFE REPORTS ON WALESA NOTED

LD121522 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0705 GMT 12 Sep 82

[From the "Military Magazine" program]

[Text] Radio Free Europe has never been too worried about verifying the sources of their information or about the credibility and factual content of the presented facts and events.

It is an old and tested method which was used with greater or lesser success by the master of lies and falsehood Mr Goebbels who believed in the principle: Lie as much and as often as you can and something is bound to stay in the mind of the listener.

Radio Free Europe, obviously believing in that principle, very often also used certain pieces of information from a certain Western correspondent or from a certain scientist who has arrived from the country [Poland], or of a certain tourist returning from Poland and similar 'certain' sources.

However, this time it is not a question of "certain" informers but rather an issue of concrete persons who make statements on the same subject. Thus on 1 September of the current year Radio Free Europe informed us that Mrs Danuta Walesa returned to Gdansk after visiting her husband in Arlamow. On this occasion she was willing to give an interview to numerous Western journalists who had been impatiently awaiting her return. The subject was, of course, serious. What is your husband's attitude toward street disturbances? Are the authorities trying to make your husband change his political views? What is the organization system of the guards guarding your husband? And so on and so forth. Mrs Walesa answered numerous questions willingly and comprehensively.

Radio Free Europe states that she further told Western journalists that the authorities are not trying to make her husband change his political views, adding that her husband has not taken part in any talks with the authorities from the moment of his internment 8 and 1/2 months ago.

Then 7 days after, on 8 September of the current year, Radio Free Europe informs its listeners that Mrs Danuta Walesa, wife of interned Solidarity leader Lech Walesa, gave an interview to an Austrian radio and television reporter. Asked about her husband's plans, Mrs Danuta Walesa said that under current conditions Walesa does not have the opportunity to carry out any trade union activities whatsoever; none of the representatives of the Polish People's Republic authorities have had talks with her husband; internees are treated as if they do not exist.

The case would have been simple and not worthy of attention if not for a certain "but." Thus at the same time the same Radio Free Europe broadly discussed an interview which was given to a French weekly [title indistinct] Miroslaw Chojecki a well-known Solidarity activist, who is at present abroad. We quote the content of his statement according to Radio Free Europe: Officially Solidarity is only suspended. Since 14 December representatives of the military junta have extended pressure on the interned trade union activists to make them appear on television. It is known that Lech Walesa has been visited not only by Stanislaw Ciosek, minister for trade union affairs, but also by Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski. At the end of June, Stanislaw Ciosek put forward to one of the Solidarity leaders a proposal regarding introductory negotiations on a broader basis. The interned activist said that his decision depends on prior consultation with Lech Walesa and four members of the national commission. Such meetings have taken place -- that is all from Radio Free Europe.

Gentlemen, what is going on? Has anyone talked to the interned Solidarity activists or not? Who is right: Mrs Danuta Walesa or Mr Miroslaw Chojecki? Who is lying here and why? Or perhaps they want something quite different here; perhaps any statement which will confuse listeners' minds is good enough.

LODZ COURT SENTENCES SOLIDARITY ACTIVISTS

LD101920 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] At the voivodship court in Lodz today, under summary procedure, the trial took place of Stefan (Szadkowki), who was accused of not ceasing union activity and of handing over for distribution leaflets calling for a gathering outside the Solidarity Regional Board headquarters on 31 August this year.

The case is characteristic in the sense that the accused -- who, as he himself admitted, on receiving the leaflets from Andrzej B., a member of the Works Board of Solidarity in the [word indistinct] factory, and on returning home from work, set about painting his partment -- used his 17-year-old son and his friend, who is oder by 1 year, for distribution.

The leaflets were signed by the clandestine, Provisional Board of NSZZ Solidarity Lodz Region. The entire trio stood today before the court and all pleaded guilty of violating the decree on martial law.

After considering the case, the court sentenced Stefan (Szadkowski) to 3 years in prison; his son and the friend -- partly in view of their tender years -- were sentenced to 1 and 1/2 years imprisonment, suspended for 4 years, and supervision by a probation officer. The sentence is not subject to appeal.

PAPAL MESSAGE READ AT WARSAW CHURCH SERVICE

LD121056 [Editorial Report] Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 0700 GMT on 12 September carries a 1-hour live relay of a mass at the Holy Cross Church in Warsaw celebrating the feast of Mary. The 10-minute homily, dealing with the significance of the anniversary, ends at 0728, and is followed by communion and hymns. Pastoral announcements are made at 0756, the last of the six being "excerpts" of a sermon sent by Pope John Paul II on religious education. After dealing with the responsibilities connected with religious education, the sermon continues:

"It is not enough that a child attends classes of religious education. Religious education must be responded to by another -- by religious education in the home. Mothers and fathers, and fathers in particular, must not think that those things which the child should learn will be taught by somebody else instead of them.

"We are going through an historic test: We, the church and Christianity on the Polish soil. It is an historic test in which our Christianity not only can survive and is surviving, but through which it also can and ought to become more mature and more complete. Teach! Teaching was handed over by Our Lord to the apostles and to their successors, that is bishops and priests, but He also handed it over to the church as a whole and thus in your hands, too."

The service ends with hymns.

PAP REPORTS POLISH ECUMENICAL COUNCIL MEETING

LD092134 Warsaw PAP in English 2044 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Warsaw 9 Sept -- The Presidium of the Polish Ecumenical Council has held its meeting here, attended by head of the Office for Religious Affairs, Minister Adam Lopatka.

Representatives of the Ecumenical Council member churches stated that the intensification of contacts with the World Church Council, international religious organizations and churches in various countries helped to present a fuller picture of the current situation in Poland.

The Polish Ecumenical Council devoted much attention to the present socio-political situation in Poland, stressing that it still comes out in favour of dialogue of all the social and political forces, in favour of the moral rebirth of the entire society.

Minister Praises Council

LD092138 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Excerpts] A session of the Presidium of the Polish Ecumenical Council was held in Warsaw today.

Minister Lopatka assessed positively the patriotic commitment of the member churches of the Ecumenical Council for overcoming the sociopolitical crisis, as well as their role as an intermediary in conveying the charitable aid granted by the member churches of the World Council of Churches and other international Christian charitable organizations.

He also discussed matters connected with the visit to Poland of Pope John Paul II which is to take place in the coming year.

OLSZOWSKI, GROMYKO BEGIN TALKS IN MOSCOW

LD131100 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Stefan Olszowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and Polish People's Republic minister of foreign affairs, arrived in Moscow this morning, At 1145 official talks began at the Soviet Foreign Ministry between Stefan Olszowski and Andrey Gromyko, Soviet foreign minister.

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH SOVIETS REPORTED 10 SEP

LD102314 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Groups of experts of Polish and Soviet planning commissions are working in Moscow on defining and coordinating economic plans of both countries for 1983 and on developing cooperation over the next few years.

The Polish group is headed by Stanislaw Wylupek, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers' Planning Commission and the Polish Government's plenipotentiary for coordinating economic relations with the USSR. He has been received by Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee; and by Nikolay Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Polish-Soviet talks and joint work will be continued next week. At the end of the session joint decisions will be made, defining the scope of mutual cooperation in the field of the economy, deliveries of raw materials, production materials and goods.

SEJM DELEGATION VISITS ALGERIA FOR TALKS

LD112140 Warsaw PAP in English 2044 GMT 11 Sep 82

["Sejm Delegation in Algeria" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Algiers 11 Sep -- A delegation of the Polish parliament Sejm headed by the Sejm's Marshal (speaker) Stanislaw Gucwa which is now in Algeria conducted talks with a member of the Political Bureau of the National Liberation Front, Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, and the planning minister, Abdelhamid Brahimi. Problems of the current international situation and bilateral, especially economic, cooperation were discussed.

The Polish delegation acquainted itself with a modern steel complex in El Hadjar where a large number of Polish specialists are employed, and visited one of the cooperative villages in the vicinity of (Annadak).

The delegation then visited the international Algiers fair, paying most attention to Algerian pavilions and the Bumar pavilion which has Polish building equipment on display.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF LIBYA'S AL-QADHDHAFI

Jaruzelski Meets Libyan Leader

LD101322 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1100 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Premier Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, today met Col Mulammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, who is in Poland on a friendship visit.

Jablonski Receives Al-Qadhdhafi

LD101118 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0900 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Today Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, met in Belweder Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah who is in Poland on a visit of friendship.

Dinner Held in Warsaw

LD101306 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 1- Sep 82

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Sep (JANA) -- Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, secretary general of the PZPR Central Committee, chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation and prime minister of Poland, gave a banquet last night in honor of the leader of the revolution and the delegation accompanying him.

During the banquet there was an exchange of speeches. The leader of the revolution said:

Dear friends, Comrade Jaruzelski, dear Polish friends, I would like to express my appreciation for your speech and the appreciation of the Libyan delegation for the great hospitality we have been accorded since the day we landed on the soil of friendly Poland.

He said: I would like to stress again that it is due to your personal courage and determination that Poland was able to pass through the recent critical period. I salute your lofty acts of courage and the courage of your collegaues. You have displayed your courage at the critical moment when Poland most needed you and were able to act decisively. Thank God!

We were on your side from the beginning, the brother leader added, because it is our duty and it is in our interest. Libya and Poland are within the camp of the progressive forces, hence are targets for imperialism. I am certain that our friend General [name indistinct], minister of local government, has faithfully conveyed to you our position during those difficult hours when the situation was unclear. I informed him that Libya's resources were at your disposal as we wanted to prove to you during those critical hours that you had friends you could count on in difficult times as well as in good ones.

He went on to say: I would like to stress to you anew this evening that this position has not changed and would never change. We are a people who are faithful to principles and to friendship; we do not betray our friends.

What increases our trust in you, is what I have personally felt about your positive (?aspirations) toward the future. I know that when you move toward the future, you will move determinedly. Contrary to what the propaganda of the imperialist circles says, I have felt, in a direct way, that you are moving toward rule by the people and toward liberating the workers from wages, and from the hegemonic unionist domination over them.

Like you, we believe that the solution lies in the establishment of rule by the masses, the liberation of workers from wages and transforming their world into one of partnership. Like you, we believe that power should be shifted to people's congresses and worker's congresses to finally replace the contrived difficulties which the enemies seek to use to turn the wheel of history backward. By your determination and faith in the people's authority and in the masses of the workers, you will undoubtedly move forward. Thus, we shall defeat imperialism and [words indistinct[their argument against democratic trends, especially in Poland.

We do not need proof that we stand on the same front: against imperialism. Therefore, supporting each other falls within the scope of self-defense. Imperialism, headed by the United States, has been reckless and has exposed world peace to certain danger. Imperialism hides under different cloaks in order to penetrate the ranks of the liberation movements and peace-loving socialist forces. The most dangerous of these cloaks is the Zionist one. The destruction of Lebanon marks a turning point in international morals. We have entered a new stage: The stage of facing the death-train of Zionism that is powered by America. Therefore, we have decided to stand up against the Zionist American death-train and are now carrying out a comprehensive mobilization in order to send it back to where it came from. There is nothing left for us after Lebanon except confrontation or extinction.

Libya has repeatedly raised the banner to unify the Arab nation. To gather its forces to stand in the way of the death-train. Libya has decided to confront it. When we confront the death-train, we shall know that we have faithful friends, like you, in confronting the common threat -- imperialism and its instruments. We must reconsider [words indistinct] the step we have been taking in dealing among ourselves. We must move from the traditional stage to one raised to the level of the danger which we are facing together.

The leader said: We announce before you our complete readiness to bring about an alliance and unite our efforts to finally defeat imperialism and its instruments in the region. With the unity of peace-loving and freedom-loving forces, we shall inevitably defeat imperialism. By guaranteeing the safety of Polish society and its social achievements, and by completing the creation of a society and its social achievements, and by completing the creation of a society of the masses in Libya, we will have established the firm ground on which to stand to resist imperialism and its instruments. They will undoubtedly be disappointed with tomorrow's Poland. People's Poland is not a military dictatorship. I came here to declare our country's absolute support for you, our trust in you, and our readiness to develop and deepen the friendship more than ever before, and to express satisfaction with the degree of cooperation between our two countries.

He added the following: There are factors which bring us closer to each other. As the common target of imperialism, we must stand side by side in the same trench against imperialism. We share common goals and achievements and a spirit which has created bonds of friendship between our two countries.

Just as our friend Jablonski, chairman of the State Council, was telling us, there is a historic heritage that distinguishes Polish-Arab relations as being closer than Arab relations with any other European country except Spain: Arabic and Polish words interjoin to form the Polish national language. [as heard] There are some among the Polish national heroes, who were Muslims.

The leader concluded: We feel that we are standing side by side relying on the past and the present, in facing the future. Regardless of how grave our confrontation is with the Zionist-U.S. death-train, we are still capable of extending a helping hand to our friends in Poland. Our relations, the leader added, are not seasonal but historical and essential, we acknowledge with gratitude the assistance you have been giving us in various fields, such as your contribution to the battle of economic transformations in Libya. I wish the Libyan-Polish friendship and our common struggle long life.

Al-Qadhdhafi Departs

LD101326 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1326 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, has left Poland after a 2-day visit to our country. Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi was seen off at the Okecie Airport in Warsaw by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State.

Radio Summarizes Visit

LD101954 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1405 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Excerpts] The friendship visit to Poland by Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah 1 September Revolution will certainly contribute not only toward the further deepening of Polish-Libyan friendship and better mutual understanding; it will also be a stimulus for the development of political and economic cooperation.

The two sides paid particular attention to the resisting actions of American imperialism. In this context Libya is an important political ally of Poland and other socialist countries. After all, U.S. policy in the Middle East coincides with the pressure exerted by U.S. imperialism on Poland, the economic sanctions, and the anti-Polish press campaign.

The common ground of Polish and Libyan political interests became apparent in the published message from Colonel al-Qadhdhafi on 6 January this year. Libya, which has been observing the situation in Poland with considerable concern, reacted positively to the introduction of martial law in our country and the normalization of life in the country.

In their official statements, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, and other Libyan politicians sharply and resolutely condemned the American attempts to interfere in our country's internal affairs. These matters were also discussed during the visit to Tripoli by Gen Tadeusz Hupalowski, who conveyed to Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi a special message from Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski.

Under the leadership of Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi Libya has achieved great social and economic progress. In this context it is worth recalling that Poland is an important economic partner of Libya. The value of active contracts, which will be implemented up to 1985, amounts to almost $1 billion. Almost 14,000 Polish specialists -- experts in construction, geology, medicine and education -- are working Libyan construction projects.

Recently a consular agreement was concluded between the two countries, facilitating mutual contacts in a number of ways. This dynamic development of economic cooperation would be impossible without the commonality of political interests.

It would also be impossible without the friendly, well-wishing attitude of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah towards all the problems which confront Poland.

Joint Communique on Visit

LD101824 Warsaw PAP in English 1719 GMT 10 Sep 82

["Joint Polish-Libyan Communique" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw 10 Sept -- The leader of the September 1 Revolution in the popular Socialist Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Col. Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi paid an official friendly visit in Poland September 9-10 at the invitation of the 1st Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Army Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski.

Col. Al-Qadhdhafi was welcomed by authorities and people with sincerity and hospitality which reflect upon the traditional friendship and cooperation linking the two states and nations.

Army Gen. W. Jaruzelski and Col. al-Qadhdhafi held talks which passed in a spirit of friendship and mutual understanding. Col. al-Qadhdhafi was received by President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski.

The talks between Col. Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski covered the main international issues and the level of cooperation between the two countries in various fields and the international situation. The two sides stated with pleasure (?that) the Polish-Libyan relations were marked by a steady and dynamic development and expressed the will of their further deepening, that lies in the interest of the two befriended nations. Both sides stated that direct and personal contacts of the leaderships of both countries and, particularly, contacts at the highest level played a particular role in tightening the bonds of friendship and cooperation and served the deepening of mutual understanding in the interest of both countries and the forces of progress in the world. They also reaffirmed the necessity of developing the system of mutual contacts and consultation at various levels.

Both sides informed one another about the situation in the two countries.

Gen. W. Jaruzelski informed Col. al-Qadhdhafi about the steps being taken to consolidate the progressing stabilization of the internal situation in Poland.

He presented the main lines of the now implemented programme of socio-economic reforms which is underlain by the resolutions of the 9th Congress of the PUWP. He pointed to the weighty importance of Poland's cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist commonwealth and of the assistance of the brotherly countries in overcoming the present economic difficulties and in reaching full stabilization of our country's economy.

Col. al-Qadhdhafi expressed full support for the resolute and constructive actions of the Polish leadership, aimed at the protection of the further undisturbed development of the socialist and sovereign Poland.

Col. al-Qadhdhafi acquainted Gen. Jaruzelski with the attainments of the September 1 Revolution in the political, economic, social and cultural domains, made through the realization of people's rule, as well as with the role which the Libyan revolution played in supporting the revolutionary movements in the world, particularly in Africa and Arab countries.

Gen. Jaruzelski expressed high appreciation for those attainments both on the internal plane and in the international arena and, particularly, for Libya's contribution to the realization of the progressive aspirations of the peoples opposing the intentions of imperialism, Zionism and reaction.

In evaluating the key problems of international situation, both sides stated identity or convergence of the attitudes of both countries in the matters discussed. It was concordantly stated that the consolidation of peace, the steady development of the process of international detente and the consolidation of equal-right international cooperation on the basis of the principles of mutual respect and non-interference in internal affairs are the basic condition for the propitious development of all nations irrespective of their political and social systems.

Both sides stated that the growing international tension was caused by the aggressive policy of confrontation pursued by imperialist circles, particularly in the United States and in various parts of the world. This endangers international peace and security and requires from the international community to step up efforts in favour of the preservation of peace and consolidation of the progressive forces in their struggle for the rights of nations to a sovereign and secure development.

Particular attention was paid to the situation in the Middle East region, which underwent a further dangerous deterioration as a result of Israel's criminal aggression against Lebanon and the Arab people of Palestine. It is a consequence of the Camp David accords which the United States is trying to turn into an instrument of carrying out its imperialist plans in the Middle East. Tel Aviv uses these accords for its expansionist goals and, above all for the consolidation of the Israeli colonization of the occupied Arab lands. Poland and Libyan Jamahiriyah flatly condemn the Israeli aggression in Lebanon, acts of genocide against Palestinians and Lebanese civilian population and they call for an immediate end to the invasion of Lebanon and for an immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli troops from that country. The policy pursued by Israel, backed by imperialism and by the actions of the U.S. Government, which through its attitude at the United Nations, made it impossible for this organization to take resolute and effective steps against the aggressor, is the main obstacle on the road to reaching an equitable and lasting peace in the Middle East. The two sides state that the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestine people, including the right to self-determination and creation of an independent state under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization -- the only and legitimate representative of that people, is the key condition for a just peace.

Both sides reiterated that the importance of the consolidation of Arab nations and strengthening of cooperation of the progressive forces in the Arab world with the countries of the socialist community still grows more and more in the current situation in the Middle East.

The two sides stated that the security of states situated in Europe and in neighbouring areas, including the Mediterranean, is threatened by the American programmes of stepping up armaments and by the new doctrines allowing for waging a nuclear war. They pointed to the danger of deployment of intermediate nuclear weapons in Western Europe, as well as to the U.S. decisions, fraught with dangers to the world security and peace, concerning the production of other kinds of mass annihilation weapons. Poland and Libya underscore the importance of the peace proposals of the states of the socialist commonwealth, aiming at limitations of (?arms growth and) starting disarmament. They find the unilateral Soviet decision not to be the first to use nuclear weapons to be an act of particular weight.

While discussing the situation on the African Continent both sides voiced full support for the liquidation of colonialism and apartheid, demanding an end without delay to the unlawful occupation of Namibia by the RSA [Republic of South Africa] and full implementation of the UN resolutions on granting independence to Namibia. Both sides lend support to SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization], the only legitimate representative of the Namibian nation.

The sides flatly condemned the attempts made by imperialism and reactionary forces to sow discord between the states on the African Continent and to erode the Organization of African Unity which constitutes a forum for reinforcing those states' genuine independence and the development of progressive social transformations on that continent in the struggle against neocolonialism and racism.

The sides stressed the important role played in the world today by the non-aligned countries' movement in the struggle to ease international tension, for peace, against imperialism, neocolonialism and reactionary forces, for strengthening the sovereignty of nations.

Both sides stressed the necessity of restructuring the international economic relations and establishing a new world economic order based on the principles of justice and equal rights. This would help eradicate the exploitation of the natural riches of developing nations by international monopolies and would ensure respect for the nations' sovereign rights to those riches and their utilization in the interest of their own development. Both sides condemn the policy of blockade, pressure and economic sanctions applied by the American administration against Poland, Libya and other countries.

Evaluating the current state of Polish-Libyan economic relations, Army General W. Jaruzelski and Colonel M. al-Qadhdhafi noted with satisfaction that their level achieved particularly in recent years provides propitious conditions for further expanding them in the interest of both befriended nations. They mapped out the main lines for the further development of mutual relations in areas of interest to both countries.

Voicing the will to deepen friendship and cooperation between both states and nations, the two sides resolved to sign in the not distant future a treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Polish People's Republic and the popular Socialist Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

During the visit talks were held between the personalities accompanying the Libyan leader and their Polish partners, in which both sides discussed concrete ways of perfecting the mechanisms and raising economic effectiveness of mutual cooperation in the area of road and agricultural construction and in other areas. Respective documents were signed.

The talks will continue at a session of the mixed commission for economic cooperation to be held in Tripoli in the near future.

Both sides expressed profound satisfaction over the results of the visit which constitutes a successive important step on the road of tightening friendship and cooperation between the Polish nation and Libya.

The leader of the September 1 Revolution Colonel al-Qadhdhafi expressed gratitude to the nation and leadership of the Polish People's Republic for the warm welcome accorded to him and the accompanying delegation as well as for the hospitality shown during the visit.

Leader of the September Revolution invited the PUWP Central Committee First Secretary, Prime Minister, Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski to pay a visit to the popular Socialist Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

POLISH ATTACHE DEFECTS IN TOKYO 11 SEP

OW110022 Tokyo KYODO in English 0010 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo Sept 11 KYODO -- A Polish diplomat stationed in Japan and his wife Friday night defected to the West in protest of Polish military rule -- the second defection in less than a year.

Josef Grochowski, assistant commercial attache at the Polish Embassy, told KYODO reporters before leaving for Paris for political asylum in France that he is sick and tired of militaristic policies in Poland.

Polish Ambassador Zdzislaw Rurarz and his family left for the United States last December to seek political asylum there.

Grockowski, 45, said he and his wife, Anna, 49, have been in Japan since 1980 but were ordered home in September because he said he is a devout Catholic.

He said they were given air tickets good only between Tokyo and Moscow and added they decided to defect in fear that the Soviet Union might arrest them upon arrival in Moscow.

MILITARY COUNCIL ISSUES COMMUNIQUE 12 SEP

LD122248 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Communique on 12 September session of the Military Council of National Salvation -- announcer read]

[Text] A session of the Military Council of National Salvation has taken place and was chaired by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski. Comprehensive assessments, suggestions and proposals, furnished by special sessions of voivodship defense committees, were examined. These sessions were held in the second half of August this year of the instructions of the chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation.

It was stated that the activities which have recently been stepped up and which are increasingly well-designed for the purpose they are to serve, are helping to strengthen public law and order, to streamline administrative echelons and to alleviate certain difficulties which are causing hardship to the public at large. The activities in this direction must be continued energetically, resolutely and consistently.

The chairmen of voivodship defense committees have been instructed, among other things, to do the following: To provide an account by the end of November of the implementation of the decisions recently made and of the tasks that have been set on a voivodship scale; invite workers and representatives from factories to take part in sessions of voivodship defense committees on this subject and to systematically inform factory work forces and broad public opinion about decisions and activities that are being pursued. This is of great importance because in individual socioeconomic sectors there are still various kinds of sickness, degeneration and irregularities. Willful economic damage, bad management and wastage of social property which are still rife can be included among the menacing criminal facts. Glaringly obvious cases of parasitism, of shirking honest and solid work, of living shamefully at the expense of society fill us with disgust.

The dirty wave of bribery, protectionism and speculation is offensive to socialist morality and goes against social justice as does the entire pathology of getting rich in an illegal and rapacious way. Wastfulness and ineptitude in the functioning of various public utility bodies is a common phenomenon in offices, trade, transport, post offices, the administrations of premises, health service and others.

The Military Council of National Salvation appeals for a total and rigorous fight against these harmful phenomena. Our society justly demands their elimination. In the interest of this struggle one must apply extraordinary methods and means. In particular, this demands more categorical legal instruments, full utilization of existing regulations and better coordination of efforts. However, primarily, the broad, active participation of working people, and especially the working class is indispensable.

The Military Council of National Salvation addresses the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic, to review and to take up, as speedily as possible, the bill introduced by the government on procedures concerning adults who evade work or study. It finds an urgent necessity to make more stringent the regulations of the act on fighting speculation, and to change the penal code concerning bribery. It addresses organs of prosecution and administration of justice to apply more effectively the legal norms in force which define penal sanctions for common crimes, as well as those which bear marks of economic sabotage, speculation and bribery. It also addresses the organs, to make material afflictions, including repair of damages, more stringent.

It recommends that organs of the state and economic administration, including cooperative and, appropriately, the prosecuting organs, take rigorous disciplinary and personnel action against persons who breech the regulation in force, tolerate abuses, bad management, wastefulness and carelessness in organizations, enterprises and public utility services subordinate to them, and are guilty of insufficient supervision of their proper functioning. It recommends the broad inclusion of the working class in the direct struggle against the plague of speculation.

With this in mind, people's councils, committees of social control, and commissions for the struggle against speculation should organize control brigades which will comprise workers, militiamen and soldiers, together with representatives of organs of professional control.

The experience gained from the activities of these brigades, among other things in the amended regulations related to social control, should be exploited.

The principle should be approved that goods found on speculators should be directed for sale in work establishments where representatives took part in the relevant action [to reveal the speculators] following the confirmation of the verdict to confiscate the goods.

The community should be informed through the mass media about the antispeculation activities, about preparatory proceedings, verdicts and sentences and the ways in which the goods which were the subject of speculation were husbanded.

The requirements as regards all public service employees, and in particular those acting directly in the sphere of services for the citizens, should be stepped up.

It makes it incumbent upon the government bodies supervising matters of domestic trade, services and finance to revise urgently the relevant regulations so as to prevent excessive enrichment of a limited group of persons, in particular those operating in the domain of commerce.

The Military Council of National Salvation recommends that local organs of state administration obtain actively and exploit all available sources of information concerning vacant premises or those occupied illegally, and speed up decisions concerning the reoccupation or vacating and occupation of these premises.

Identical principles should be applied by work enterprises and housing cooperatives as regards official and cooperative apartments. The search for existing possibilities in this respect should be assisted by youth organizations ensuring that apartments vacated in this manner be directed, in particular, to young married couples.

It recommends that local organs of the state administration speed up the clarifying proceedings and adopt decisions about the occupation of premises abandoned by persons who have failed to return from abroad. These proceedings and the decisions about the occupation of abandoned premises should be accompanied by the observance of regulations as well as the principles of social justice.

The Military Council of National Salvation urges all soldiers in the reserves to support decisively and effectively, at their jobs and in social activities, all these decisions and actions which are imperative for the healing of our life.

SEJM SESSION SET FOR 16 SEP, AGENDA PREVIEWED

LD101746 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] The Sejm Presidium has decided to convene the 25th session of the Sejm of the People's Republic of Poland on 16 September. The session will commence at 1100.

The agenda comprises the following:

A report by the minister of internal affairs on the state of order and security in Poland;

A report by the Extraordinary Commission for the Revision of the Draft Law on Cooperatives and Cooperative Associations, and the legislative work commission on the [word indistinct] draft law on cooperatives and their associations;

A report by the Commission on Administration, Local Economy and Protection of Environment and the legislative work commission on the government draft law on employees of state offices;

A report by the Commission on Internal Trade, Small Manufacturing and Services and the legislative work commission on the government draft law changing the law on the work and organization of crafts;

A report by the Commission on Labor and Social Affairs and the Commission on Health and Physical Culture concerning the deputies' draft law on the disabled;

A report by the Commission on Internal Affairs and Administration of Justice and the legislative work commission concerning the 30 July decree about the change in the law, regional labor and social insurance courts;

A report by the Commission on Internal Affairs and Administration of Justice and the legislative work commission about the government draft law on the change of the law affecting court costs in civil law cases.

On 16 September, before the Sejm session starts, meetings of parliamentary parties will take place at 0900 in the Sejm building.

BARCIKOWSKI DISCUSSES LOSSES IN PZPR MEMBERSHIP

NC101512 Paris AFP in English 1456 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Warsaw, Sep 10 (AFP) -- Twenty thousand members regularly desert the ranks of the Polish United Workers Party each month, and new memberships do not entirely compensate for the defections, it was reported here.

The report, by Politburo member Kazimierz Barcikowski, secretary of the Party Central Committee, in the ideological revue ZYCIE PARTII was quoted in the latest issue of the weekly POLITYKA, the Central Committee organ, which came out today.

The monthly losses were not a cause for concern, but the failure to attract new members was, the report indicated.

According to Mr. Barcikowski, "20,000 departures each month is normal. In quiet periods, only a handful fewer people left the party each month." But, he noted, "the real problem is new party memberships, a number which is increasingly relatively slowly." Official information on party membership, dating from July 15, indicated a total of 2,465,000. Prior to August 1980, the party claimed more than three million members. Questioned on the party's position among workers, Mr. Barcikowski said problems were "complicated" and "depended on the size of an enterprise." The influence of the suspended trade union Solidarity was greatest in big enterprises, and this was where the party had "suffered the greatest losses," he said.

RAKOWSKI RESIGNS POST AS POLITYKA EDITOR

LD101550 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Mieczyslaw Rakowski has resigned from his position as editor in chief of the weekly POLITYKA a position he had held continuously since 1958. Jan Bijak, formerly the first deputy editor in chief, has been appointed the new chief editor.

Mieczyslaw Rakowski had earlier announced to the POLITYKA team his intention to step down in connection with his involvement with the duties of a deputy premier. It is planned to set up an editorial council of the weekly, which will define the concept of the paper, its program and profile, as well as fulfilling the function of adviser to the editorial board.

ANTOSIK BLAMES LOW EXPORT CAPACITY FOR PROBLEMS

LD121116 Warsaw PAP in English 2009 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] Warsaw 12 Sept -- Poland's Material Economy Minister Jan Antosik has denied the allegation that Polish economy relies too heavily on Western imports and said that the shortage of manpower and unnecessary imports are largely responsible for the existing shortcomings.

In an interview for PAP published today, the minister said that in comparison with the socialist countries Poland's reliance on imports was relatively small. "The problem lies somewhere else. It lies in the country's export capacity. Simply, in order to import, one also has to sell," he said and pointed out that last year, Polish exports fell by 3.7 billion dollars from 1980, and matched the drop in imports of 3.6 billion dollars.

"Now the fact is that the capitalist countries, mainly the U.S., are currently trying to realize their own political goals in foreign trade and are taking advantage of our economic weakness," the Polish minister continued, adding that Western economic restrictions had cut Polish imports of supplies down to between 40 and 50 per cent of the 1980 volume, and although new sources of supply would be hard to find, yet this would not be impossible.

Minister Antosik named speedy development of export-oriented production, elimination of unnecessary imports and tighter cooperation with the socialist countries as the main steps aimed at lessening Poland's dependence on imports from the West. In the first seven months of this year Poland's imports of supplies from the capitalist countries slumped 37 per cent and the import of crude oil, metallurgical products and paper pulp fell nearly by half. Iron ore imports alone dropped by 33 per cent. He said that though Polish economy was now suffering from the shortage of Western tin, aluminium, plastics, chemical additives and components, yet the production cuts were not merely the result of raw material shortcomings but, chiefly, of manpower deficit.

CEAUSESCU, MUBARAK TALKS END 10 SEPTEMBER

AU101732 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Official talks between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Muhammad Husni Mubarak concluded today at the Bucharest Palace of the State Council. During the final round of talks the two presidents expressed satisfaction at the open and fruitful exchange of views, which proceeded in an atmosphere of warm friendship, understanding and mutual esteem. They expressed their confidence that on the basis of agreements reached, the traditional Romanian-Egyptian relations will increasingly develop in the political, economic, scientific-technical, cultural and other fields of mutual interest to the benefit and in interest of our countries and peoples.

The sides also expressed the conviction that in the spirit of their talks, international cooperation between Romania and Egypt will develop at the United Nations, other international bodies and in the Nonaligned Movement in the interest of building a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, Europe and throughout the world, establishing a new international economic order and promoting detente and cooperation among all peoples.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Muhammad Husni Mubarak agreed to continue the traditional frutiful dialogue at a high level and stressed its decisive role in strengthening friendship and cooperation between Romania and Egypt as well as its great importance and significance for international life.

Joint Declaration

AU111916 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1736 GMT 11 Sep 82

["Joint Declaration on the Further Development of Cooperation Between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Arab Republic of Egypt Bilaterally and in the International Life" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 11/09/1982 -- The document signed by the two heads of state and released in Bucharest on September 11 mentions that the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, and the president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Muhammad Husni Mubarak, after the talks held in Romania between 8-10 September 1982, express the great satisfaction of their countries at the continuous expansion of the traditional bonds of friendship and fruitful collaboration between Romania and Egypt in the political, economic, technical-scientific, cultural and other fields of mutual interest, as well as at the growth of their collaboration in the world arena. In this context, both sides emphasize the particular importance of the Romanian-Egyptian meetings and talks at the highest level which give impetus and dimensions to the successful development of the relations between the two states.

The two heads of state, the joint declaration goes on, estimate that the experience of the development of the Romanian-Egyptian relations fully confirms their belief that the relations among all states of the world, irrespective of their social and political systems can and should be solidly based upon the principles of fully equal rights, strict observance of national independence and sovereignty, territorial integrity, non-interference in internal affairs, the right of every people to take part in the settlement of international issues of mutual interest.

The two presidents are of the opinion that the intensification of commercial exchange and the expansion of economic cooperation are factors of the utmost importance for the strengthening and deepening of friendship between the two countries and peoples. They express their great satisfaction at the fact that the volume of economic exchange met the target set for 1980, namely 500 million dollars.

Starting from the results scored so far the two heads of state decide that there should be continued and intensified efforts aimed at the growth of commercial exchange, the speeding up of works at cooperation objectives now under way as well as at the conclusion and implementation of other long-term cooperation activities.

The two presidents decide that in 1985 the volume of those exchanges should double as against 1980, action being taken for the further development of cooperation in the domains of science and technology, education, culture, arts, tourism.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Muhammad Husni Mubarak reassert their belief that the strong expansion of the bilateral relations and particularly the intensification of economic cooperation in production form the material foundation of the traditional links between the two countries, giving them dynamism, durability, stability and prospects, and thus contributing to the strengthening of friendship between the Romanian and Egyptian peoples, as well as to the progress throughout the world. Making an ample exchange of views on the present international issues and the recent developments occurring in contemporary world, and noting that the evolution of international relations fully confirms the validity of the evaluations included in the Romanian-Egyptian joint documents, reads another chapter of the joint declaration, the two heads of state emphasize the importance of the profound changes occurring in the contemporary world, pointing out that those changes are underlain by the ever stronger assertion of the will of all peoples and countries to live in freedom and independence, by their struggle for progress and prosperity and for the establishment of new international relations, of complete equality.

The two heads of state, the document goes on, express their deep concern about the particularly serious tension existing in international relations and which is creating new dangers to world peace and security, including the danger of a new world war. They estimate that this situation is the result of the unsettlement of a large number of crises and conflicts existing in various parts of the world, of the ever more frequent recourse to intervention and interference in the internal affairs of other states, of the maintenance of tendencies of world's polarization into spheres of influence and domination, of the ever more dangerous intensification of the arms race, of the lack of progress in the solving of the acute problems confronting the developing countries and of the deepening of the world economic crisis.

Aware of those serious evolutions the two presidents underline the high duty of the peoples of the world, of the progressive forces everywhere, to act with all their energy, in close unity and in a highly responsible spirit in order to stop the worsening of international situation, for the safeguarding of national independence and peace, for the promotion of wide cooperation and respect among nations, corresponding to the interests of all peoples, starting from the principles of fully equal rights, strict observance of every people's national independence and sovereignty, of its sacred right to decide freely upon its destiny and social development, from the necessity of eliminating forever the use or threat of force, intervention and interference in the affairs of other peoples. At the same time, the two heads of state express their belief that detente can only be achieved with the active and equal participation of all states in all the continents of the world, irrespective of their size or social system, in order that they should assume higher responsibilities in international life, in the struggle for a healthier political climate, for the thorough and democratic changes in the international relations.

The heads of state of Romania and Egypt, expressing their great concern about the perpetuation of conflicts in Africa, Latin America, Asia and the Middle East, reaffirm, on this occasion too, their belief that all disputes among states should be solved exclusively by peaceful means, through negotiations, with the participation of all parties directly involved, in the interests of the respective peoples, of the cause of peace and security at the regional level and throughout the world.

In this context, the two presidents, after marking a thorough analysis of the Middle East situation, express their great concern about the maintenance of tension and complex issues in the area, particularly as a result of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. They are convinced that at present the situation in that part of the world cannot be solved without focusing on the Palestine question, which is the core of the conflict.

The two heads of state reassert the belief of the two countries that the establishment of a global, just and lasting peace in the Middle East should be based on Israel's complete withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967, on the recognition of the Palestinian people's national, legitimate rights, including their right to self-determination and to the creation of their national entity. They emphasize the necessity of the participation of the legitimate representatives of the Palestinian people in all negotiations aimed at the establishment of a just and comprehensive peace.

Recalling that their countries have strongly condemned the recent aggressive military actions of Israel against Lebanon and against the Palestinian population living in that country, the two presidents positively appreciate the steps taken towards military disengagement. They also emphasize that those elements should be considered as just a beginning of settlement of both the situation in Lebanon and the Palestinian problem. In the opinion of the two presidents, what is essential now is to act steadily for the withdrawal of all Israeli troops from Lebanon, in order to secure the tranquility, independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon, for the promotion of the wide reconciliation of all national forces in that country to this end.

At the same time, the presidents of Romania and Egypt declare that it is absolutely necessary to start negotiations without delay for the settlement of the Palestinian problem, to intensify political and diplomatic efforts aimed at reaching a comprehensive solution to the Middle East situation and they underline the obligation of the international community to exert vigorous efforts towards that end.

Starting from the belief that the withdrawal of Palestinian combatants from Beirut does not solve the Palestinian problem, they are of the opinion that it is necessary to act further for the implementation of the Palestinian people's full right to self-determination, for the mutual recognition -- under one form or another -- between the Palestinian people and Israel, for securing the right of each of them to live independently and to establish good neighbourhood relations.

The two presidents consider that during the peace process, if it is deemed necessary, an international conference will be held, under the auspices of the United Nations, with the participation of all the parties concerned.

The two heads of state also emphasize the outstanding importance of achieving the solidarity and unity of action of the Arab countries in their joint efforts for the attainment of an overall, jsut and lasting solution to the Middle East situation, for the securing of the Palestinian people's inalienable rights.

Expressing their great concern about the continuation of the conflict between Iran and Iraq the two presidents call for the immediate cessation of military operations, for solving all the controversial issues by political means, through negotiations between the parties directly concerned, for the withdrawal of troops within the national frontiers, on the basis of the strict observance of national independence and sovereignty, territorial integrity and mutual non-interference in internal affairs. At the same time, the two heads of state encourage the endeavours being made at theinternational level for putting an end to hostilities, to reach a just and honourable peace.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Muhammad Husni Mubarak are determined to keep in permanent touch with each other in the future and to have bilateral consultations whenever necessary, in connection with the developments in the Middle East as well as about the ways and means for achieving peace in that part of the world.

The presidents of Romania snd Egypt, the document reads further, call for the strengthening of security and deepening of cooperation in the European Continent, for a united Europe based upon diversity, upon the observance of social systems and inder ndence of all European nations, and express their concern about the extremely serious situation existing here. They underline the need to withdraw and destroy all nuclear missiles from the continent, be they medium- or small-range, so that a nuclear free Europe should be created.

Taking into account the particular importance of the Madrid conference the two heads of state point out the necessity that it should be held in a very constructive spirit and should lead to positive results such as the convening of a conference on disarmament and confidence-building measures on the continent and to assure the follow-up of the process of building up cooperation and security in Europe.

Recalling that security in the Mediterranean area is closely linked to security in Europe, the two presidents deem it necessary that this problem be paid due attention within the proceedings of Conferences on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Referring to the Balkan area, the two heads of state call for the settlement through negotiations of all issues still existing among the states in the region, for the promotion of cooperation and good neighbourhood, for the transformation of the Balkans into a zone of peaceful coexistence, free from neclear weapons.

Examining the situation in Africa, the two presidents highly rate the ever stronger assertion of the desire and will of the peoples and countries of that continent to develop in complete freedom and independence, without any outside interference. They underscore, in this context, the need for securing Namibia's immediate access to independence, the right of the Namibian people to determine their future freely. The two presidents reaffirm their countries' support for the endeavours and actions taken by the United Nations, the OAU, the non-aligned countries with a view to finding a political solution to the Namibian issue, that should take into account the aspirations and legitimate interests of the people of that country. Expressing solidarity with the justified struggle of the Namibian people the two presidents reaffirm the support of their countries for its struggle for freedom and independence, under the leadership of the SWAPO, its legitimate representative.

Condemning the repeated aggressive acts by the racist regime of South Africa against a number of African states and asking for the final cessation of any infringements upon their sovereignty, of all attempts to destabilize southern Africa, the two countries declare for the total liquidation of colonialism and neo-colonialism in Africa, of the policy of apartheid and racial discrimination, for the implementation of the right of the majority population in Soutn Africa to freedom, equality and social progress.

The presidents of the two countries declare for the settlement of all disputes among the African states by peaceful means, for African solutions to issues still existing among the states on that continent, without outside interference, the document also reads, while emphasizing the need for a growing role of the OAU -- as a forum of African countries' unity and solidarity -- in their efforts for development and progress, for the consolidation of their national independence and sovereignty.

Estimating that at present, the essential problem of international life is the struggle for the cessation of the arms race, for the achievement of disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament -- mentions the joint declaration -- the two presidents believe that everything should be done for the adoption of concrete and efficient disarmament measures towards the freezing of military budgets and their reduction, as well as the withdrawal of troops within national borders, the dismantling of foreign military bases and of opposed military blocs. In this context, the two heads of state express their belief that an important contribution to the release of an effective disarmament process, nuclear disarmament first of all, would be the creation of nuclear-free zones in the Balkans, the Middle East and in other parts of the world.

Emphasizing, at the same time, the close interdependence between disarmament and development, the two presidents point out that the cessation of the arms race and the reduction of military expediture would create conditions for the allotment of the necessary financial and material means to the settlement of the serious issues related to the situation of the developing countries.

Pointing out the responsibility devolving upon all states to contribute actively to disarmament, the presidents of Romania and Egypt deem it necessary that all efforts should be made for the initiation of a real disarmament process, on the basis of the concrete proposals presented during the special session by a great number of states, securing successful debates and negotiations, within the United Nations, on these problems of vital importance to mankind and the achievement of effective progress in this field.

Expressing their concern for the serious consequences represented for all states by the present world economic crisis, the maintenance of underdevelopment in large areas of the planet, the intensification of the neocolonialist exploitation of the developing countries, and pointing out as extremely upsetting the fact that the negotiations held so far both within the United Nations and in its specialized bodies, have not achieved substantial progress, the document reads, the two presidents express their belief that mankind is faced with the urgentimperative of liquidating underdevelopment and establishing the new international economic order, without which whrold economic stability and peaceful cooperation cannot be achieved. To this purpose, they declare in favour of urgently launching of global negotiation at the United Nations.

Underlining the need for greater national effort as an essential factor in making progress in the economic advancement of the developing countries, the two presidents also estimate that those countries should be granted more substantial support by the developed states, there should be secured their free access, on beneficial terms, to modern technologies and financial resources. At the same time, they emphasize the outstanding importance of expanding and deepening economic cooperation among the developing countries, of strengthening their solidarity and unity of action. In this context they underline the utility of the convening of a summit meeting of the developing countries devoted to expanding economic cooperation among them and to harmonizing their positions in their negotiations with the developed countries in the endeavors for the establishment of the new international order in the world.

Declaring for a growing role and effectiveness of the United Nations in the political settlement of all conflicts and tensions among states, for the improvement and democratization of the organization's activity and its adjustment to the realities of the contemporary world, the two heads of state appreciate as necessary the creation within the United Nations of a special body that should work for the organizing of negotiations and the peaceful settlement, through negotiations, of disputes among states in close collaboration with the General Assembly and the Security Council.

At the same time the two heads of state estimate that a much more active role in international relations should be played by the developing countries, the nonaligned states, the small and medium-sized countries which can make a significant contribution to the peaceful solution of the complex issues confronting mankind.

The document emphasizes the importance of the activity of the movement of non-aligned countries emphasizing the major importance of strengthening the solidarity and unity of action of the non-aligned, of the developing countries in their combined efforts for the upbuilding of a better and juster world.

Deciding that the cooperation between the two countries in the world arena should be intensified, the two presidents express their great satisfaction at the fruitful results of the talks held and the understandings reached during the high-level meeting in Romania, being confident that it is a new remarkable contribution to the ever growing expansion of the relations of close friendship and cooperation between the two countries, to the benefit of the Romanian and Egyptian friendly peoples, in the interest of the general cause of peace, progress, detente and cooperation throughout the world, the declaration stresses in conclusion.

NIGERIAN PRESIDENT SHAGARI ARRIVES FOR VISIT

AU130858 [Editorial Report] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 0838 GMT on 13 September carries a live relay from Otopeni Airport on the arrival in Romania of Alhaji Shehu Shagari, president of the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

According to the announcer, the guests are welcomed by President Nicolae Ceausescu, Constantin Dascalesu, Stefan Voitec, Stefan Andrei and other party and state leaders. The national anthems of the two countries are played and the two presidents review the military honor guard. The announcer adds that the Nigerian president is accompanied on his visit by Foreign Minister Ishaya Audu and other officials.

ITALIAN REPUBLICAN PARTY SECRETARY ARRIVES

AU102014 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Bucharest AGEPRESS, 10/9/1982 -- Oddo Biasini, national executive secretary of the Republican Party of Italy, arrived in Bucharest on September 10 for a visit of friendship to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

CEAUSESCU CABLES BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO ZHIVKOV

AU091234 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 7 Sep 82 p 3

[Text] To Comrade Todor Zhikov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Sofia:

Dear Comrade Zhivhov, your birthday is a pleasant opportunity for me to extend sincere congratulations, warm friendly greetings and best wishes for good health and personal happiness and for new and increasingly greater successes in the activity you are carrying out aimed at building a developed socialist in Bulgaria and at the Bulgarian people's well-being and prosperity.

I want to express the conviction that the friendship, solidarity and multifaceted cooperation between our parties and countries will contstantly develop and deepen in the spirit of the decisions and understandings we have concluded during our frequent meetings to the benefit of the Romanian and Bulgarian peoples and in the interest of the general cause of socialism and peace, security and cooperation in the Balkans, Europe and throughout the world.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

DASCALESCU RECEIVES CSSR ELECTRONICS MINISTER

AU101055 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES. 10/9/1982 -- On September 10 Constantin Dascalescu, Romania's prime minister, received Milan Kubat, minister of the electrotechnical industry of the Czwchoslavak Socialist Republic.

During the interview the sides evoked with special satisfaction the multilateral relations of friendship and collaboration established between the parties, governments and peoples of the two countries, highlighting the ascending evolution they witnessed, in tune with the decisions and understandings reached during the interviews and talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Gustav Husak.

At the same time there were mentioned the wide possibilities offered by the economies of the two friendly countries for deepening and further diversifying the economic, technical and scientific bilateral collaboration, in the fields of electrotechnics and electronics included, for expanding the cooperation in production and the trade exchange to mutual interest, to the interest of socialism and peace worldwide.

The interview, that passed in an atmosphere of warm friendship, was participated in by Alexandru Necula, minister of the machinetool, electrotechnic industry, and Ioan Avram, minister of the machine building industry.

PRIME MINISTER DASCALESCU TO VISIT CZECHOSLOVAKIA

AU102013 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1740 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 10/9/1982 -- The next days Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, will pay an official visit of friendship to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, at the invitation of Lubomir Strougal, prime minister of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

GAVRILESOU APPOINTED NEW TOURISM, SPORTS MINISTER

AU102012 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1735 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 10/9/1982 -- Under presidential decree, Ion Tudor is released from the office of minister of tourism and sports of Romania.

Under the same decree, Nicolae Gavrilescu is appointed minister of tourism and sports.

BRIEFS

FINNISH YOUTH DELEGATION -- Bucharest, AGERPRES 8/9/1982 -- On Wednesday, September 8, Nicolae Giosan, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, received the delegation of the State Council for Youth of Finland led by its Chairman (Markku Kauppinen). On the occasion, the good relations between Romania and Finland, between the Romanian and the Finnish peoples were highlighted. Stress was laid on the contribution the young generation everywhere makes to the settlement of the major questions of contemporaneity, for building in Europe and throughout the world a climate of peace, security and cooperation. During their visit to Romania the Finnish delegation met with young people and UCY [Union of Communist Youth] cadres from economic units and sociocultural establishments. Information and experience were broadly exchanged on the activity, concerns and targets of the Romanian and the Finnish youth. Current aspects of the international youth and students' movement were approached. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1746 GMT 8 Sep 82 AU]

LCY, PRESS FETE CHINESE PARTY CONGRESS

Ribicic Greets Hu Yaobang

LD121458 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1215 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Sep (TANJUG) -- Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has sent a telegram to Hu Yaobang on the occasion of his appointment to the post of general secretary of the CPC Central Committee. The telegram conveys cordial congratulations and best wishes for fresh successes in the country's socialist construction and for further and wider prosperity of the friendly people of the People's Republic of China.

Sundic Comments on Successes

LD112128 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] The 12th CPC Congress will be remembered as the most significant event in the country's internal development since the victory of the socialist revolution. When we say this, we refer to everything that was said at the congress and all that preceded it. The 12th congress was a kind of open rostrum, a meeting which more than any previous congress identified itself with the millions of party members, with the working class and with the people.

That which was said and agreed at the 12th congress represents the greatest step forward along the road of democratization of Chinese society, as well as the most harmonious combination of future guidelines and realistic possibilities for the realization of existing tasks. The congress openly discussed all problems which China has faced in recent years and which are still present, including economic, political and cadre problems.

The preparations for the 12th congress were long and, as it transpired, completely successful. China has become more open not merely toward the world but also toward itself. In this latter process it was necessary to overcome numerous obstacles, above all those concerning cadre policy, the result of which has been a harmonious and, we could also say, typically Chinese recipe for dealing with problems. Leading positions in the party have gone to relatively young cadres, as far as China goes the youngest cadres, but in combination with veterans from the time of the long march. There have also been compromises which obviously could not have been avoided.

The party line pursued over the past few years by Deng Xiaoping, Hu Yaobang and Zhao Ziyang has triumphed totally, which means that the process of democratization and modernization begun after the settling of accounts with the gang of four will be continued and probably even deepened. For the first time since its foundation 61 years ago the CPC has come very close to collective leadership, legalizing by statute the principle of cadre rotation at all levels.

Nothing was idealized at the congress, but it was said that the situation in the country, both political and ideological, had never been better. We have the impression that the above statement is correct.

The 12th CPC Congress devoted considerable attention to foreign policy and relations with communist and workers' parties. The Chinese view of the world and conditions in it is not burdened by anything which could lead to conflict situations in cooperation between China and the CPC on the one hand and other countries and parties on the other. China's address to the superpowers -- the United States and the Soviet Union -- is full of good indications and goodwill for equitable cooperation. If, however, some views expressed at the congress are misunderstood, it is our belief that it should not close the door to further dialogue, naturally on condition that messages from the Chinese congress are seen and examined within the context of Chinese reality.

China cannot change more rapidly than it has done in recent years, neither can it give up its uniqueness in order to be closer to others. China is not only a great country and the most populous country in the world, it is also a significant factor on the world political scene. Those who are not prepared to understand and accept China for what it is cannot expect China to trust others. Precisely for this reason the 12th CPC Congress is not important only for China and its future development but also for the world who has to count on China as it really is. The message from the LCY to the 12th CPC Congress would not have been any different even if it had been sent at the end of the congress.

MEDIA SCORES SOVIET PRESS ON MACEDONIAN HISTORY

Daily Finds Gross Falsification

LD102048 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2002 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Skopje, Sept 10 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav daily NOVA MADEDONIJA which is published in Skopje capital of the Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, today accuses the Soviet weekly NOVOYE VREMYA of falsifying the history of the Macedonians and proclaiming their historical figures as Bulgarians.

In an article headlined "Gross Falsification," the newspaper comments on a text published by the Soviet weekly on September 9, the Bulgarian national day.

For the second time in the past few years, NOVOYE VREMYA writes about Pirin Macedonia as a region that made "many sacrifices (for Bulgaria) at the altar of freedom." The Soviet correspondent also claims that prominent Macedonian historical figures Goce Delcev, Jane Sandanski and Nikola Vapcarov were closely linked by their life and work with the Bulgarian "homeland" the Yugoslav newspaper says.

NOVA MAKEDONIJA points out that the falsification of historical facts is contrary to NOVOYE VREMYA's aspiration for high reputation and for the true interpretation of Soviet official policy it recalls that the personalities mentioned are described as "Macedonian revolutionaries" in the official Soviet historiographical literature.

By fighting in Pirin Macedonia, Delcev and Sandanski contributed much towards the national liberation of the whole of Macedonia from the Ottoman Empire that struggle followed on [as received] resistance to the Balkan rulers, especially the Bulgarian court who were doing everything to subjugate the Macedonian people recalls NOVA MAKEDONIJA.

The Macedonian paper concludes that the text in the Soviet weekly was not motivated by historical truth.

Sundic Sees Cheap Politicking

LD122206 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 12 Sep 8]

[Milika Sundic commentary: "New Angled Notions of the Soviet Journal NOVOYE VREMYA"]

[Text] Shouting from the rooftops, so to speak, Soviet information media recently observed the 38th anniversary of the liberation of Bulgaria on 9 September. Of course, no one, including ourselves, could reasonably cavil at that but for the fact that merits were ascribed to Bulgaria during World War II which simply do not exist. These are merits which, if they do not exist, as a rule should not be invented. It is worse if some historic personalities of a nation, the Macedonian nation in this specific case, are proclaimed to be Bulgarians, as for instance Goce Delcev.

Admittedly, the Bulgarians have been doing it for a long time now and we have got accustomed to it because in falsifying history, at elast as far as the Macedonians and the Macedonian nation are concerned, they are in a class of their own. However, when others become involved in this dishonorable work, as for instance the Soviet journal NOVOYE VREMYA, then we get worried, to say the least. However, perhaps there is no room for surprise because the Bulgarians today are renowned as the most loyal allies of the USSR. Be that as it may we are entitled to ask whether historic truth -- which is the most sacred thing in scholarship and history -- may be subordinated to some alliance if that is to the detriment of another nation to which freedom was not given freely by anyone and which itself won this freedom. Besides, NOVOYE VREMYA is at odds with official Soviet historiography, which is just as aware as we are of who Goce Delcev was, against whom and for what he fought, and that the Macedonian nation was not invented by anyone because it simply does exist.

The NOVOYE VREMYA correspondent or editor may have succumbed to (Glagolev's) hosts. He may have been duped or may not be well up on the subject matter with which he is involved, but the journal's editorial board should not have let it slip through. Unfortunately, we are not inclined to believe that this was a lapse, but we believe that it is cheap politicking hitched to the wagon of greater-Bulgarian policy and designed to irritate the Macedonians and Yugoslavia as a whole because someone probably made the evaluation that this is the time to do it.

This calculation is obviously wrong because the effect is the opposite of the intention. We seldom get involved in the question of Bulgaria's role in World War II and do it only when compelled, and we are concerned even less with the events which followed in the wake of the Soviet declaration of war in the beginning of September 1944 against Bulgaria, which until then was a loyal ally of Hitler.

The USSR and many others can justifiably give the status and the role of Bulgaria in World War II a wide berth, at least on festive occasions. However, it is not right to do this to our detriment. We, on the other hand, have nothing against the lasting and indestructible Soviet-Bulgarian friendship and alliance, but let that not be to the detriment of Yugoslavia and its peoples, especially since Yugoslavia knows how to value friendship and those principles without which one cannot live in friendship.

We are often criticized that we are oversensitive and intolerant -- and who is not when his skin is involved. Whenever anyone tries to sell away what Yugoslavia and its nations and nationalities hold most sacred we cannot and do not want to remain silent.

TELEPHONE COMMUNICATIONS WITH USSR INTERRUPTED

NC102124 Paris AFP in English 2117 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 10 (AFP) -- Both operator-assisted and automatic telephone connections between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union were interrupted today, officials at the central telephone exchange said here.

Soviet telecommunications officials said today that technical problems had also forced the suspension of automatic telephone exchanges between the United States and the Soviet Union. And in West Germany, all telephone links with the Soviet Union were reported to have been broken off in the wake of technical difficulties in the Soviet central exchange.

FEC'S PEJOVSKI CONCLUDES VISIT TO GDR 11 SEP

LD112318 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1046 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Berlin, 11 Sep (TANJUG) -- Mito Pejovski, member of the Federal Executive Council, ended his visit to the GDR, where he had gone at the invitation of Wolfgang Rauchfuss, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

During the visit the sides examined the development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between Yugoslavia and the GDR. It was agreed that the next meeting of the SFRY-GDR Mixed Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation should be held in Belgrade in the second half of November. The sides noted that positive development of cooperation between the two countries was continuing and that the value of trade in the first seven months this year was at last year's level. The value of trade this year is planned to reach $960 million.

SAWPY'S CETINIC RECEIVES BULGARIAN AMBASSADOR

AU122033 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Sep 82 p 7

[Text] Yesterday, Marin Cetinic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference, received Rayko Nikolov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to Yugoslavia. Cooperation between the SAWPY and the Bulgarian Fatherland Front was discussed during the talks on that occasion.

LCS PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES, CRITICIZES PRESS

AU112040 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Kosta Krajincanic talk]

[Text] The expanded session of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia this week made its mark on the internal political scene. It discussed the political situation in the republic, and the door of the meeting was widely opened to journalists who were able to report, almost without restriction, on everything said at the session. This was shown to be fully justified, since a great deal of the discussion was devoted precisely to the activities of the public information media. Practically no speaker at the session avoided this question. In any case, it was discussed more than, or at least as much as, the chronic economic problems, unemployment, poor supplies or the situation in Kosovo.

The writing of the press was called a problem which burdens the overall political situation in the republic with increasing intensity and extent. Public media were said to behave like a power above the society and an independent factor in social actions, to be assuming radical positions, to irritate the public, to spread dissatisfaction and to divert attention from proper vital questions to subordinate matters.

Warning about the negativistic approach by the press to social problems, one of those taking part in the discussion commented on it with the words: While some sow wheat, others sow disbelief.

One gets the impression that such grave statements do not refer to the public information media as a whole, for that would be generalized assessment: They refer only to a part of them or perhaps to some articles. Nevertheless, a high official warned at the session that the information media in general, as he put it, are getting dislocated from the system of our socialist self-managing democracy. If this is so, the problem is much bigger and more serious.

It was said that journalists behave like inspectors of socialist self-management, controlling the entire machinery of our society, because of which the number of communities dissatisfied with the manner in which they are written about in the public organs is constantly growing. In addition, a climate and atmosphere is created in the editorial offices in which editors, chief editors and directors feel deprived of power. They do not dare to stop the publication of certain articles because they are subjected, as it was remarked, to terrific pressure on behalf of alleged freedoms and alleged democracy.

According to the assessment of those taking part in the session of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia, it is a matter of group-property behavior, which has gone so far that the information media have become political centers and partners of organs of authority and of the political leaderships of the country. This is the problem, it was said, and it must be clarified in the League of Communists and in administrative organs.

One gets the impression that this problem was clarified to a considerable extent at the said session. Without any objection and opposite views, the position was expressed that not everything can be public in this society and that journalists should not feel insulted if they remain short of some information. The position was also expressed, without opposition, that the public information media can have no monopoly on opinion. The fact that they possess printing works or transmitters gives them no automatic right to their own views on social problems, whether positive or negative. The information media are in this respect equal to all other associated labor organizations.

In keeping with this standpoint, we limit ourselves merely to reporting the positions expressed, but we feel satisfaction because the dangerous causes of instability in our political affairs -- which according to some people include the press -- are finally being discussed so openly and specifically.

DUVNO LC, SAWP ASSAIL CATHOLIC PRIESTS' ACTIONS

LD110924 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1830 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Duvno, 10 Sep (TANJUG) -- In the context of preparations for forthcoming sessions of the Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists Central Committee, the League of Communists Municipal Committee Presidium and SAWP Municipal Conference Presidium of Duvno discussed the political and security situation in this underdeveloped commune at their joint meeting today, as well as the results achieved in carrying out programmes of activities of the League of Communists, Socialist Alliance and other organized forces in the commune aimed at exposing and preventing hostile activity. The meeting was also attended by Hrvoje Istuk, member of the Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists Central Committee Presidium. It was noted that, as a result of increased efforts by organized social forces, the scope for hostile activity which has been taking place in various forms in the last year or so, in particular from clerico-nationalistic and nationalistic positions, has been limited.

Those who inspired the majority of nationalistic incidents, especially in the schools and rural local communities, were individuals who had been active as nationalists for a long time. Particularly outstanding in this dishonorable business are Father Ante Perkovic, curate of the monastery in Duvno, and Father Ante Ivankovic, parish priest in Rasko Polje, as well as some other priests, who prefer their clerico-nationalistic activity to their regular religious vocation as Catholic priests. They, and those like them, have been sowing intranational hatred for years in trying to consolidate and expand their activity. Through their activity the clerico-nationalists encouraged quarrels and conflicts between young people from the ranks of the Croatian and Muslim nationalities, who have lived here in harmony and togetherness for ages. They also tried to separate even sports and cultural manifestations in the Duvno area on national or religious bases.

They also recruited two people who held self-management and socio-political posts in the local communities so as to further their foul aims. The widespread ideological indifference among teaching cadres in some basic and middle schools played into their hands and two teachers manifested their nationalist faces instead of spreading brotherhood and togetherness among the pupils.

The hostile activity by individuals met with forceful censure on the part of the great majority of those living in the Duvno municipality. Therefore the action which the League of Communists and Socialist Alliance are now carrying out in this commune, aimed at exposing and preventing hostile activity, is meeting with complete support and response from those living in Duvno. The protagonists of hostile activities will have social and legal sanctions used against them, while in the ranks of the League of Communists there will be a settling of accounts with League of Communists members who have been passive in relation to negative phenomena or have manifested a lack of militancy and opportunism in the political action up to now.

Taking part in the discussion at today's session, Hrvoje Istuk, member of the Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists Central Committee Presidium, emphasized among other things that in situations such as today's, attempts to exploit the difficulties with which we are confronted as a socialist self-management society for various political aims are not unusual or unexpected. One of the most frequent of such aims is to dispute any further revolutionary role of the League of Communists or even to restore it to positions of power and command, which again is a kind of destruction of the socialist self-management character of its revolutionary struggle and that of our society in general.

For example, we are witness to discussions about the method of League of Communists organization. This does not appear to be unusual, and the League of Communists has always tried to strengthen its action capability through reorganization. But at the basis of LCY organization, Istuk emphasized, there has always been a suitable relationship between the territorial and production principle, which best demonstrates the unity of the social and national character of its struggle, the dialectic of the class and the nation. This is one of Tito's principles which was shown to be worthy even during the time of preparations for the revolution, and always up to now. It, among other things, has been and remains very important for a direct link between the League of Communists and the working class and our peoples. Therefore, if the abandonment of the territorial principle is sought, this in fact means, in our Yugoslav conditions, Istuk warned, that a revision of the League of Communists' national policy is also being sought.

It is not, then, merely a question of a demand for reorganization of the LCY, but, in fact, of a demand for a revision of our federal social order. I think that only in this way can one interpret journalistically, and not only journalistically, the very aggressively manifested demands for a discussion of that which, from the point of view of the organization and further action capability of the League of Communists, has already been discussed in detail before the congress and at the congress.

The member of the Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists Central Committee Presidium also spoke about some negative phenomena in the area of this municipality and said that it is right to react to them. It is a good thing you reacted like that; it is also good that you are ready to act like that in future too, Istuk said.

The priest who has for a long time been publicly attacking families in villages in the Duvno area, some of whose members belong to the League of Communists, should be told -- publicly too -- that he cannot go on like that, that his actions are not only unlawful but also contrary to human freedoms, that they are inhuman and what is more, insulting to all true believers since they reduce their religion to mere politicking at the basis of which lies pure anti-communism.

The allegedly religious newspaper BASINA has inherited the nationalist dimension of the former NASA OGNJISTA, also cherished by the said priest. And this does not mean mere attacks on communists and their families, it means, plainly speaking, inviting children and young people to adopt the motto "My People Are Better...My History Is Better...My Religion, Language, Alphabet Are Better," which means inciting them to discord and hatred.

They are also trying to divide our alphabets. The fact that the names of two elementary schools, written in Cyrillic alphabet, have been defaced does not represent merely an act against culture in general, against the culture of the Croatian people living here in particular, it also represents an act of vandalism at the basis of which lie chauvinism and a wish to destroy brotherhood and unity of our peoples. Many people from this area died for equality, brotherhood and unity. Their sacrifice, our present and the future of our children dictate to us the need to keep an eye open at all times in order to uncover anything that can threaten the Titoist character of Yugoslavia and relations in it, Hrvoje Istuk stressed.

FOUR ARRESTED FOR NATIONALIST SONGS IN CROATIA

AU121719 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Sep 82 p 8

[B. O. report: "Four Youths Arrested on Krapanj Island Near Sibenik: They Sang Nationalist Songs"]

[Text] Sibenik, 6 Sep -- On orders from the district public prosecutor, the following four individuals from Krapanj have been arrested: Ljubo Curanic (age 25 years) and Drago Batenic (age 23 years), both seamen, and Silvano Bukvic (age 23 years) and Vlado Nanjara (age 20 years), both without occupation. Today the investigating judge of the district court initiated criminal proceedings against these young men on suspicion that they have committed criminal acts against the people and the state by spreading hostile propaganda. He ordered their detention.

According to information obtained by the prosecutor's office, in a public place and in front of citizens, weekend excursionists and tourists who happened to be there, the four men belittled the social system and sang songs which offended the national feelings of citizens.

KOSOVO LC REPORTS SUCCESSES ON EMIGRATION

LD121216 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0912 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Pristina, 12 Sep [TANJUG] -- In addition to worrying reports about daily incidents of emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo, there have recently been some encouraging reports from some municipalities in the province about families abandoning the idea of leaving and about some people actually returning to the province after having emigrated.

In an increasingly concrete action aimed at halting the emigration, notable successes have been achieved by the Vucitrn League of Communists. In the past 20 days a number of families and individuals have given up the idea of emigrating.

All these people had their own reasons for emigrating from Kosovo. However, the common factor in all these changed and many unchanged decisions is insecurity and a lack of trust which has become imbedded in the consciousness of the people after the escalation of counterrevolutionary activity by Albanian nationalists and irredentists. For this reason, at many meetings and during talks mostly with representatives of sociopolitical organizations and organs of authority, people want assurances that their personal safety will be guaranteed and that the overall situation will be improved.

The Vucitrn example clearly shows the usefulness of direct talks with the people who intend to leave Kosovo but it also points to the conclusion that trust is slowly returning above all in the authorities.

BRIEFS

NEW UN REPRESENTATIVE -- Belgrade, 10 Sep (TANJUG) -- By a decree of the SFRY Presidency Ignac Golob, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs, has been appointed to the post of new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary and SFRY's permanent representative at the United Nations in New York. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1521 GMT 10 Sep 82 LD]